The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. No. 387. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been made in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, for a short Series of Italian Operas, upon an unprecedented scale, combining the two Companies of her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, forming an ensemble of the most eminent artistes in Europe. The series will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Madame Grisi,	Signor Mario,
Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America),	Signor Volpini,
	Signor Gouglielli,
	Signor Gassier,
Madame Viardot,	Signor Fallar,
Mdlle. Vaneri,	Signor Castelli,
Mdlle. Sedlatzek,	Signor Kini,
Madame Dill'Ansea,	Signor Cisterini,
Madame Rita,	and
and	Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profondo of her Majesty's Theatre, &c., &c.
Madame Titiens, &c., &c.	

Suggeritore, Signor Operti.

The Repertoire will include several novelties.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi.

Leader—Mr. Levy.

Further particulars will be duly announced.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. Seventh appearance of Miss EMILY WYNDHAM and Mr. CHARLES YOUNG. Every Evening the Renowned Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Family.

On THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JULY 30, The performances will commence with the celebrated Drama, entitled HUT OF THE MOUNTAIN, or 30 Years of a Gambler's Life

Augustus Durance	Mr. G. Vincent.
Warner	Mr. H. Vivash.
Amelia	Miss Annie Parker.

After which, the new Burlesque, by C. F. Burnand, Esq., entitled DIDO.

Dido	Mr. Charles Young.
Æneas	Miss Emily Wyndham.
Anna	Mrs. H. Webb.

To conclude with A NEW BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, arranged by Herr Nicolo Deulin, entitled THE POLISH CONSCRIPTION.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal. 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 8s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS. Sole Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY. Managing Director—Mr. R. Fraser.

On THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, July 30, and during the week, the performances will commence at seven o'clock, with a Grand Promenade, at which the Brass Band of the Establishment will attend, followed by Sports at the Lake—Race in Wash Tubs. Walking the Greasy Pole, and Blindfold Race with Wheelbarrows.

Mr. Huline will appear in his astonishing Performances on an Empty Barrel, which he will propel down a steep incline, solely with the action of his feet, together with other extraordinary feats of dexterity and adhesion.

Re-engagement of the Popular Marionettes.

First appearance of Mr. F. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic, in selections from his amusing Entertainment entitled "Begone, Dull Care."

A new Terpsichorean Divertissement, in which Mr. Huline and Mdlle. Martinez will appear, assisted by Miss Latte, and a Corps de Ballet, concluding each evening with a grand display of Fireworks, under the direction of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.

Admission to the Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra.

Gates Open at 7 o'clock.

HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET. Open every Evening at a quarter-past Seven, commencing at a quarter to Eight o'clock.

THE FAREWELL NIGHTS. THIS (MONDAY) JULY 30, & TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), JULY 31. BRILLIANT ROUTINE OF WONDERS. Being positively the LAST TWO NIGHTS. The Company will have the honour of appearing in Dublin. EXCITING AND NOVEL SCENES OF EQUITATION AND GYMNASIA.

Re-production of the popular Equestrian Spectacle of TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK, AND THE DEATH OF BONNIE BLACK BESS.

Dick Turpin......Mr. C. Hengler.
Tom King......Mr. Henderson.
Black Bess, by the Celebrated Mare......Victoria.

MR. HENRY BROWN, Clown and Comic Orator, Will appear these two last nights and give his Electioneering Speech.

All demands upon the Proprietor to be sent in immediately, that the same may be discharged.

Prices of Admission—Stalls (select), 3s; Boxes, 2s; Second Class and Promenade, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Children under Twelve Years of Age, half price to all parts except the Gallery.

Second price at Nine o'clock to Stalls and Boxes, Pit and Promenade.

Director and Proprietor .. .. Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

ROTUNDO GARDENS, DUBLIN. Programme of the CHAMPION COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC GAMES. THIS DAY, JULY 30, 1860, at Three o'clock. Under the Immediate Patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

100 Yards Race—First Heat—Start at 3 o'clock precisely. 1st prize, champion silver medal; 2nd prize, silver medal.

Youths' Race, 100 Yards—First Heat—Start at 3-15. 1st prize, champion silver medal; 2nd prize, silver medal.

100 Yards Race—Second Heat—Start at 3-30. 1st prize, champion silver medal; 2nd prize, silver medal.

Youths' Race, 100 Yards—Second Heat—Start at 3-45. 1st prize, champion silver medal; 2nd prize, silver medal.

High Leap—Start at 4. 1st prize, champion silver medal; 2nd prize, silver medal.

Vaulting with the Pole—Start at 4-15. 1st prize, champion silver medal; 2nd prize, silver medal.

Final Heat, 100 yards—Start at 4-30. Final Heat, Youths' Race, 100 Yards—at 4-45. Throwing the Weight—at 5-0. 1st prize, champion silver medal; 2nd prize, silver medal.

Hurdle Race, 400 Yards—Start at 5-15. 1st prize, champion silver medal; 2nd prize, silver medal.

Vaulting with the Hands at 5-30. 1st prize champion silver medal; 2nd prize silver medal.

Four Miles Race—start at 5-45—1st prize, champion belt and gold medal; 2nd prize, silver medal; 3rd prize, small silver medal.

Scratch Race, half-a-mile, to be entered for on the Ground—One prize, silver medal.

The first and second in each heat will be started for the final one.

Captain BLAND, 76th Regiment. R. C. CHRISTIAN, Esq. } Judges. W. COHOON, Starter.

The decision of the judges to be final in all cases.

The splendid band of the 76th Regiment will attend.

Admission—Seats, 1s. 6d.; Promenade, 1s.; Back Grounds, 6d. Programmes 6d each.

FOOT RACES—SANDYMOUNT CRICKET-GROUND. SUBSCRIPTION FETE, TUESDAY Evening, JULY 31, 1860, commencing at 6 o'clock. A Military Band will attend. These Races will be open to all Gentlemen approved of by a Committee of Gentlemen. One Prize each for 100, 200, 400, 600, and 800 Yards. 1,000 Yards to fill at the Post. Also, a Race for Youths under 16 years. Judge, Henry R. Murray, Esq. All entries should be made to Mr. John Lawrence, 39, Grafton-street. Colours to be named at the same time. Entries close on this (Monday) evening. The Judge's decision to be final in all cases. To conclude with a grand display of Fireworks. The Committee have issued a limited number of tickets, at 6d each, for non-subscribers, which may be had from Mr. Lawrence, 39, Grafton-street, or 7, Upper Sackville-street.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

We, the undersigned, request your Lordship may be pleased to convene a Public Meeting (on an early day) of the Shareholders, and all others interested in the maintenance of a Postal, Passenger, and Commercial Packet Station between Galway and America, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to confirm the subsidy granted by Lord Derby's Government, and to adopt such other measures as may be best calculated to promote the prosperity of the Company, and to ensure to the people of Ireland the advantages of this great National Establishment;—

Dated this 24th day of July, 1860.

Michael Cheevers, High Sheriff Co Galway	Francis L Comyn, J P
G S Gough, Foreman of Grand Jury, Co Galway	Ambrose Bush, J P
Lord Dunsandle	E. Mannsell, J P
Thomas Redington, Bart, D L, J P	Gustavus E C Hare, J P
A Blake, Furbough, D L, J P	Valentine Blake, J P, T C
J S Kirwan, D L, J P	John F Blake, Galway
Charles Blake, J P	P M Lynch, Chairman of Commissioners
Stephen Roche, Rye Hill, J P	F Blake Foster, J P
J M Blake, J P	Joseph Roche & Co
Anthony O'Flaherty, D L, J P	Edmund Concannon, J P
John Darcy, Castlepark, J P	John Reynolds, J P
Thomas Seymour, J P	James Lambert, J P
John Lloyd Baggot, J P	John Gray, J P
James Daly, Castle Daly, J P	Jeremiah Dunne, J P
James Blake, J P	M'Birney, Collis, and Co
Philip Reade, J P	William Francis Greene
J C F Henry, J P	E C Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel
G S L Stannion, J P	John Connolly
Henry Persse	M Geoghegan, Lieut-Colonel
George Talbot, R M	M'Master and Co
J O'Hara, J P, Town	P M Gartlan
James Martin, D L, J P	Robert O'Brien
W P Lambert, Castle Ellen, J P	Peter Aungier, J P
Martin French, D L, J P	Peter Grehan
Thomas Bodkin, J P	J A Journeaux
Theobald Blake, D L, J P	Wm Johnston
Charles Lynch, J P	Francis Johnston
Martin Joseph Blake, D L, J P	Daniel O'Brien, Smithfield
Denis Bodkin	Samuel Croker
Thomas M Persse, J P	Joseph Andrews
Francis Codd, J P	Edward Fox
Alderman Mackey, J P	Power and Reynolds
Whelan and O Brien	Alexander Comyn and Co
Thomas H Todhunter	John Donegan
John Stokes	Henry Downs
John Elliott	Page and John
J W Lynch, J P, Foreman of the Grand Jury, Town of Galway	W G Du Bedat
George Morris, High Sheriff Town of Galway	Smith and Du Bedat
Charles Kelly, Newtown, Q C	J J Stephens and Son
Joseph Kelly, Newtown, J P	T and W Fayle
John W Lambert, Aggard, J P	J Chambers and Son
T Redington, J P, Galway	Woodlock and O'Donnell
Bernard O'Flaherty, J P	John Heacock
John Barrett, J P	Samuel Warren
R N Somerville	Adam Woods and Co
M Morris, Recorder of Galway	James Birch Kennedy and Co
George Roe, D L, J P	Clowes and Woodhouse
Thomas Reynolds, City Marshal	Arthur Andrews
Peter Hamilton, J P	G R Hardy, College-green
Alderman Moylan, J P	Miller and Beatty
Joseph Cusack, J P	Lord Claremorris
Richard O'Gorman	Edmundson & Co
F Fitzpatrick	Scott, Spain, and Rooney
James M'Donnell & Co	Edward Fox and Co
Dr Hughes	John Rafferty
Thomas Brangan	James S Byrne
Lewis & Howe	John Kelly
Nicholas J Lalor, T C	Richard Scott
	James Fagan, J P
	Patrick Ennis
	Samuel F Reddington

[Here follow several hundred signatures.]

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

The Grand Jury of the Town and County of the Town of Galway, assembled at Summer Assizes, respectfully and earnestly request your Lordship may be pleased to convene a Public Meeting of the Shareholders, and all others interested in the maintenance of a Postal, Passenger, and Commercial Packet Station at Galway, for the purpose of Petitioning Parliament to ratify the subsidy already granted by a former Government, and to adopt such other measures as may be considered conducive to the interests of this Company, as well as to the prosperity of the country in general.

(For Self and Fellows),

J. W. LYNCH, Foreman.

In compliance with the foregoing Requisitions, I hereby convene a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, Merchants, and all others interested in the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, to be held at the MANSION-HOUSE, DUBLIN, on TUESDAY next, 31st July instant, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1860.

REDMOND CARROLL, Lord Mayor of Dublin.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

COUNCIL:

The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.St.P., Lord Lieutenant County Leitrim;
The Right Honourable the EARL of LIMERICK;
The Right Honourable Viscount MASSERENE and FERRARD, K.St.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery;
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK;
The Right Hon. Lord DUNSANY;
Sir Charles C. W. DOMVILE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin;
The Right Honourable Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart., D.L.;
Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.;
Sir RICHARD DE BURGHO, Bart.;
Sir THOMAS JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart., J.P.;
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE;
Lieutenant-General PATTERSON, Colonel Commandant 60th Rifles;
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL, C.B.;
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.;
Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS BURDETT;
M. O'REILLY DEASE, Esq., D.L., J.P.;
JOHN LOCKE SKERRETT, Esq., D.L.;
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX;
CHARLES MONCK WILSON, Esq., J.P.;
WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., J.P.;
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, Esq.;
J. W. CHAMBRE, Esq., J.P.;
JAMES P. HAMILTON, Esq.;
P. WALTER REDMOND, Esq., D.L., J.P.;
Captain GEORGE W. ARMIT;
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.;
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.;
A. PUGH STEWART, Esq.;
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.;
JAMES MALLEY, Esq.;
With power to add to their number.

WORKING COMMITTEE:

Captain KNOX,	JAS. P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
Captain ARMIT,	JAMES MALLEY, Esq.,
Captain JONES, J.P.,	WM. RICHARDSON, Esq.,
Captain RATHBORNE,	EDWD. M. HODGSON, Esq.,
JOHN GREENE, Esq., J.P.,	F. AUSTIN SUPPLE, Esq.,
JAMES H. MOORE, Esq.,	JAS. R. MILLINGTON, Esq.,
WALTER FITZSIMONS, Esq.,	HENRY M'ENIRY, Esq.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES R. MILLAR, Esq.,
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.,	ROBERT M'ENIRY, Esq.,
GEO. MORANT, Jun., Esq., J.P.	JAMES J. MOORE, Esq.,
	ARTHUR W. LAWDER, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARY: WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.

TREASURERS: Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart.; ARMIT & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, the Right Honourable Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P., has stated to COLONEL FRENCH, M.P. (one of the above Council), in conversation in the House of Commons, "*that if Irish Volunteer Corps are formed, he (the Minister for War) will not refuse to accept their services;*" whilst it is believed, from very good authority, "*that if the Irish People evince any strong desire to have the Volunteer Force,*" the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P., the CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND, "*will give all the facility in his power to carry out their wishes.*"

COLONEL FRENCH, M.P., has also announced his intention forthwith to introduce a Bill into the House of Commons, to correct any technical defect that may exist in the law regulating the Volunteer Corps in Ireland.

The Committee therefore rely on the earnest and energetic exertions of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country to complete this great National movement, which has but one common Loyal and Patriotic object, and is destined to unite in brotherhood Men of all Creeds and Politics.

The Committee continue to receive the names of Noblemen and Gentlemen to be added to the Council; and those desirous of enrolling as Members of the Corps will at once forward their names to the Honorary Secretary.

The Subscription of Effective Members is limited to £1 1s. per annum, with an Entrance Fee of £1 1s.

Donations and Subscriptions for furthering the movement will be received by the Treasurers.

The Committee meet every evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, for the Enrolment of Members for the intended ROYAL IRISH GUARDS, and DUBLIN RIFLE BRIGADE.

Dublin, 17th July, 1860.

COUNTY DUBLIN ARCHERS' CLUB. Members are requested to take Notice that the Annual Prize Meeting will take place in MONKSTOWN CASTLE GROUNDS, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8. Shooting to commence at Twelve o'clock. Tickets for the *dejeuner* (or to see the shooting only), may be had on application to the Treasurer or Secretary. A Military Band will attend.

(By order) E. H. WALL, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND. Mr. MARK ANTHONY HARTE, third son of John F. Harte, Churchville, Rathdowney, Queen's County, having been solemnly and publicly examined on two several days, obtained Letters Testimonial qualifying him to practise Surgery.

(By order of the Council) JOHN BRENNAN, Registrar.

24th July, 1860.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 37, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.) Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday. Sundays, from 9 to 11.

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by to Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

GILCRUX COLLIERY OFFICE, 25, CITY-QUAY. The Public are respectfully solicited to order Gilcrux Coal, which can be supplied by any of the Merchants in the Trade. These superior House Coals are handpicked at Maryport and Dublin, to free them from all impurities, and from the high character they have upheld in the market for the last twenty years can be recommended with confidence.

E. S. G. ROBINSON, Colliery Agent.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.—The President of this Institution, the Earl of RODEN, having generously offered to contribute, in addition to the valuable aid already afforded by his Lordship, the sum of £50, provided the further sum of £200 be collected before September 1st, 1860, the Committee appeal to the Christian Public, with the earnest hope that this amount may, under God's blessing, be realized, and such effectual and indispensable assistance thus secured to an Institution the importance of which, as regards both the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Protestant Poor, is beyond dispute.

Contributions towards this object will be most thankfully received by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, GEORGE WOODS MAUNSELL, Esq.; by the Treasurer, JOHN WALSH, Esq.; by any member of the Committee; by the Hon. Secretary, Rev. C. S. STANFORD, D.D., and JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.

July, 1860.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME, 37, CHARLEMONT-STREET. President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.

Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.

Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.

Since the year 1838 the HOME has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.

The Committee is confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanity can do to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.

Collector—Mr. WM. BURROWES, 4, Lennox-place Portobello.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT, BALL'S BRIDGE. OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN. President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.

Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C F Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.

Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene, Mrs Crampton.

Trustees—Hon G HANDCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq. H. TWEEDY, Esq., M.D.

Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq., M P; Anthony Lefroy, Esq., M P; Rev Philip Smith, E J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev K J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev R Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev the Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.

J HANS HAMILTON, Esq. M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq. M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL, 39, Upper Baggot-street, } Sec.

The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, but earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.

The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.

The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the institution in full efficacy.

There are Thirty-eight inmates now in the house.

Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-st; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. ALTERATION OF TRAINS. On and after WEDNESDAY, 1st AUGUST, the Down Train now leaving Dublin at 10-30 a.m. will be despatched at 11 a.m., and the Down Train now leaving Dublin at 7-15 p.m. will be altered to 7-30 p.m.

The Up Train now leaving Galway at 1 p.m. will be altered to 12-30 p.m.

On SUNDAYS, the 10-30 a.m. Down Train will run as usual. For further particulars, see the Company's Time Tables.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 23rd July, 1860.

STEAM FROM GALWAY. THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) Will despatch their New and Powerful Paddle Steamships CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, and LEINSTER Also their splendid screw steamer PRINCE ALBERT, For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F., From Galway:

Parana, for Boston	..	7th August.
Connaught, for New York	..	21st "
Leinster, for Boston	..	4th Sept.

Passengers by Boston Vessels can go free to New York.

Through Fares from Dublin, by Screw Steamers—First Class, £11 10s. and £16 16s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £6 6s.

By Paddle Steamers—First Class, £22 10s to £16 16s, according to accommodation; Steerage, £6 6s.

Freight from Dublin—55s. per ton and 5 per cent.

For freight and further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

CHAMPAGNE LEMONADE, Manufactured by J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

BAZAAR. MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

VICE-PATRONS: His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Grace the Archbishop of York. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

PRESIDENT: The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury.

A BAZAAR, in aid of the above Society, will be held (D.V.) in the SALTHILL GARDENS, MONKSTOWN, on MONDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1860 (Birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred), and following day.

PATRONESSES:

Countess of Carnwath,	The Hon. Mrs. Crichton,
Lady Campbell,	Lady Stewart,
Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock,	Lady Brownrigg,
The Ladies Crichton,	Mrs. Ronald Macdonell,
The Hon. Mrs. Vesey,	Mrs. Richard Mayne,
The Hon. Mrs. Colley,	Mrs. Hamilton Verschoyle.

The object of the Society is to promote the spiritual welfare of the seafaring classes at home and abroad, through the medium of Chaplains, who are ordained Ministers of the Church of England, and Scripture-Readers provided with vessels for visiting the ships.

Contributions of Work, Money, Flowers, or Toys, will be gratefully received by Lady Brownrigg, 22, Longford-terrace; Mrs. Hamilton O'Hara, 2, Haddington-terrace; Mrs. Richard Brooke, 17, Adelaide-street; Mrs. Garnett, 1, Crosthwaite-terrace; Mrs. Smith, 8, Crosthwaite-terrace; Mrs. Houston, 5, Longford-terrace; Mrs. Henry Dudgeon, 13, Longford-terrace; and Mrs. Richard Mayne, 6, Martello-terrace.

By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons, and Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, C.B., 76th, the Bands of those Regiments will attend.

Gates open at 12 o'clock each day. Military Bands will attend. Admission—One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.

SELECT EDUCATION. A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.

The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.

The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.

Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. Hodges & Smith's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.

The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of these unhappy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum for these children among our Protestant Institutions. This state of things, it is felt, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this Appeal is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this Society, which now maintains 153 of these poor orphans.

Last month fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding this matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already 153 under the care of the Society, while their funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented. On the one hand, receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed, and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved to admit seven of the most urgent of the applications, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the Society.

A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Committee to receive the seven rejected orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum each before the 31st instant. To meet this proposition several contributions have been received, as may be seen in the annexed list. It is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.

Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, and of which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves.

"Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.

"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a training establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society in Percy-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under whose notice I brought the matter, to offer the sum of £50 towards this very important object, provided five other parties will either give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months.

"I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully,

"T. O'MAHONY, Clk.

"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."

The following is an extract from a communication received from a friend of the Society, who has been authorised to make the proposition:—

"A lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of any number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; sums not to be applied unless the number shall continue to exceed 140."

The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake it, that a sufficient number of smaller collections be united to form the required amounts, and by a like process to realize the proposed "reserve fund" for which the £100 are offered. In this way the efforts of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available.

Special Collecting Cards for this purpose can be obtained at the Office of the Society, in Mr. Curry's, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

The smallest contributions will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee.

21st July, 1860.

BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk., } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.

Contributions already received:—

	£	s.	d.
Lady Griffith,	5	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.,	5	0	0
A Protestant	5	0	0
Henry Kirke White, Esq.,	5	0	0
Miss Singleton,	5	0	0
Mrs. George Rotheram,	5	0	0
John La Touche, Esq.,	5	0	0
George Casey, Esq.,	5	0	0
Major-General Porter,	5	0	0
The Baron De Robeck,	5	0	0
C. C.,	5	0	0
A Gentleman,	5	0	0
General Hall,	5	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	2	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan,	2	0	0
C. Hanssen, Esq.,	2	0	0
Espine Batty, Esq.,	2	0	0
K—	2	0	0
A. B.,	2	0	0
A Friend, per Mrs. West,	2	0	0
H. C.,	2	0	0
Rev. St. George French,	1	0	0
R. Denny Urlin, Esq.,	1	0	0
Rev. B. H. Johnson,	1	0	0
— Alexander, Esq.,	1	0	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. West,	1	0	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	1	0	0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	1	0	0
R. Manders, Esq.,	1	0	0
Miss Aylmer,	1	0	0
John C. Erck, Esq.,	1	0	0
A Protestant,	1	0	0
Anonymous, per D. Crofton, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. B—	1	0	0
A Friend, J. L.,	1	0	0
James F. Wright, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. J. K. Courtney, per Rev. T. Long,	1	0	0
Dr. M'Clintock,	1	0	0
Mrs. Major Greene,	1	0	0
An Opponent of Mixed Marriages,	1	0	0
Lady Crofton,	1	0	0
A Friend,	0	10	0
A few Friends at the Meeting,	0	10	0
Tanner (Belfast),	0	10	0
G F H, per Rev A M Pollock,	0	10	0
Miss H K Courtney,	0	5	0
Captain A P Graves,	0	5	0
Postage Stamps (Cork)	0	5	0
Anonymous, Bangor,	0	2	6
J K,	0	2	6
A Friend,	0	2	6
A H,	0	1	0

The following contributions have been received this day (July 27).

	£	s.	d.
Per Mr. A. Wilson:—A. S. H.,	0	5	0
Mr. G. Cooke, Athlone,	0	10	0
Mr. A. Wilson,	0	10	0
Per Mr. T. H. Carroll:—Messrs. John Martin & Son, North Wall,	5	0	0
Mr. T. H. Carroll,	1	0	0
Mr. T. Rawson Carroll,	0	10	0
Per Mr. Thomas Martin:—Henry Crofton, Esq., 4, Lansdowne road,	2	0	0
Mr. John Brady (Builder), Camden-street,	20	0	0
Mr. Gilna,	1	0	0
Hon. John Massey, Upper Merrion-street,	1	0	0
E. T. Parsons, Esq., 57, Upper Dominick-street,	0	10	0
Henry Gallon, Esq., Leeds,	0	2	6
Miss French, Upper Merrion-street,	0	10	0
Miss E. French, do.,	0	5	0
Miss H. French, do.,	0	5	0
Mr. Wilson, do.,	0	2	6
Mr. Thomas Martin, Lower Baggot-street,	10	0	0
Mr. Joseph Brennan, Merrion-row,	1	0	0
Mr. J. Sankey, Merrion-square,	0	5	0
Mrs. Duffy, Lower Baggot-street,	0	10	0
C. Smith, Esq., Fitzwilliam-square,	0	5	0
Per Mr. Thomas Waters, the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor,	2	0	0
The Misses Tolekan, Longford-terrace,	1	0	0
R. F. Green, Fitzwilliam-square,	0	10	0
Dr. Daniel, 30, Lower Baggot-street,	0	5	0
Mr. T. Waters,	0	10	0
A Friend,	0	2	6
Two servants,	0	1	0

Education.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Boehm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, from Six to Twelve Years of Age, BEAUFORT LODGE, KINGSTOWN.

Miss DEAN, an English Lady (assisted by competent Governesses, one of whom is a native of France), has opened this Establishment for the Primary Education and Religious and Moral Training of little Boys from Six to Twelve years of age, on the English Preparatory System.

Sound Scriptural Teaching, suited to the capacity of the Young; a comprehensive course of Elementary Education; a careful formation of correct habits; and the comforts of a well-regulated home, with kindly discipline and individual care, are the principles upon which this Establishment is conducted.

References of the highest respectability. Prospectuses, &c., on application, personally, or by letter, to MISS DEAN, BEAUFORT LODGE, KINGSTOWN.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, 145, LOWER GLOUCESTER-STREET. Mr. JOSEPH E. M'LOUGHLIN, T.C.D., Principal.

Pupils in this Establishment are satisfactorily prepared for the Dublin and Queen's Universities, the Civil Service Examinations, and Mercantile Offices.

Reference to Fellows of Trinity College, Clergymen of Evangelical denominations, and the parents of the pupils.

Business will be resumed (D.V.) on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1. A Prospectus, stating terms, &c., to be had on application.

GERMAN LANGUAGE. DR. SCHULTHEIS begs to inform the members of his GERMAN CLASSES at the DUBLIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, that he will re-commence his Lessons on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the 7th and 8th of August, at the usual hour. A punctual attendance is requested. Additional Classes for beginners are immediately to be opened. Parties who wish to join will be good enough to make their applications to Mr. THOMAS LEECH, Secretary of the Institute, to whom subscriptions are to be paid.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, 16 & 17, Prince Edward-terrace, Blackrock. Conducted by the Misses LAHMANN. Business will be resumed as usual (D.V.) on TUESDAY, AUGUST 7th.

EDUCATION.—Miss M'Cron begs to remind the Parents and Guardians of her Pupils that School Business will be resumed (God willing) on MONDAY, the 6th AUGUST. As the arrangements connected with the various classes will be made on that day, Miss M'Cron would urge the great importance of a punctual attendance of the Young Ladies.

23, Rutland-square, North; July 28th, 1860.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION - AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENS ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.

H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.

The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.

Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.

The Playground is large.

Day Pupils also received.

Unexceptional references given and required.

MISS RORKE'S ACADEMY, 111, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET. VACATION ENDS ON THE 31st OF JULY.

Miss RORKE is aided by several efficient Masters.

The study of the Sacred Scriptures forms portion of each day's business. The mode of Teaching adopted in the School is directed to the cultivation of the understanding, and bears upon the moral and religious character, as well as on the intellectual department of the Pupils.

REFERENCES:

Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., Upper Leeson-street.
Rev. John Finlayson, Upper Baggot-street.
Rev. Thomas Twigg, Adelaide-terrace, Donnybrook-road.
Rev. Thomas Kingston, Ashfield House, Harold's Cross.
Robert Adams, Esq., M.D., Stephen's-green.
John Hatch Power, Esq., M.D., Harcourt-street.
Rev. John R. Darley, Rectory, Cootehill.
Rev. John A. Wall, Portarlington.
Rev. Robert Hogg, LL.D., The Vicarage, Randalstown.
Also to several Ladies, and to the Parents of the Pupils.

SLIGO ACADEMIC INSTITUTE. PRINCIPAL: Rev. F. E. BARNES, A.M., Ex-Sch. T.C.D.

At the late July Entrance, Mr. ROLAND JONES, a pupil of this Institute, obtained sixth place, out of 87 candidates.

Legal Notices.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND,

In the Matter of The Estate of John Luscombe Duffey, and Caroline Duffey, Spinster, Owners and Petitioners.

TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, at the Landed Estates Court, on THURSDAY, the Eighth day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at Two o'clock Noon, by

PUBLIC AUCTION, in One Lot, the Mansion-house and Demesne Lands of RICHVIEW, with the Outhouses, Offices, and Garden belonging to same, containing 22a 1r. 9p. statute measure, situate near Clonskeagh, in the Barony of Rathdown, and County of Dublin, held under a Lease which expires on the 25th March, 1886, subject to the yearly rent of £70, late Irish currency, equivalent to £64 12s 4d present currency, during said period. Also, for a term of 2,000 years, under a reversionary lease from 25th March, 1887, subject to the yearly rent of £40 3s 6d; present currency, during said last-mentioned period.

The Mansion house and Demesne of RICHVIEW is situate adjoining the village of Clonskeagh, and about two miles from the General Post-Office, commanding extensive and beautiful views, and the neighbourhood has long been a favourite resort of the aristocracy. Richview also adjoins Clonskeagh Castle and several other beautiful places, and is in a highly-cultivated district. It is also close to the Milltown Station on the Dublin and Dundrum Railway.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1860.

C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

The house is commodious, and in good order, being a substantial building of three storeys over the cellarage.

The principal floors consist of an entrance hall and back hall, breakfast and dining parlours, and drawingroom, with eight principal bedrooms over, with dressingrooms, and several convenient closets; also, servants' apartments, and all modern conveniences, and the house is provided with a number of large and useful presses, permanently fixed, and extensive cellarage. The out-offices consist of coachhouses, stabling for several horses, laundry and manglerooms, with servants' apartments, and farmyard enclosed in lock-up yard.

The garden occupies upwards of one acre, surrounded by a high wall, and well stocked with fruit trees, &c., besides graperies and conservatory.

The land is of superior quality.

The Mansion is approached through an entrance Gate with Lodge, opening into a handsome Lawn, beautifully planted with valuable and ornamental timber.

The garden is supplied by a stream, which might be rendered very ornamental at a trifling expense, and there is always an abundant supply of pure water on the premises.

Proposals will be received up to the 25th day of October, 1860, by the Solicitor having the carriage of the proceedings, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs for approval, on 2nd November, 1860.

For rental and further particulars apply to the Offices of Landed Estates Court;

Messrs. GODDARD, Solicitors, 17, North Great George's-street;
WILLIAM D'ALTON, Solicitor, 8, North Great George's-street, or to
JOHN TAAFE O'DOWDA, Solicitor, having carriage of the proceedings, No. 95, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY SLIGO.—Excellent Residence, Garden and Offices, Furnished or Unfurnished, with or without eight acres of superior land, exclusive of plantations, situated an English mile from the sea; also an English mile from the post town of Enniscrone, where hot and cold baths can be had; and six miles from Ballina, county Mayo.—Apply to Captain Paget, Greenwood Park, Crossmolina.

KINGSTOWN.—DETACHED RESIDENCE.—TO BE LET, fully Furnished, a spacious Detached Residence, with beautiful Pleasure Grounds and Lawn in front, and spacious walled-in Garden at rear. It consists of study, breakfast parlour, and diningroom, drawingroom, six principal and three servants' rooms, kitchen, pantries, extensive coachhouse and stabling, &c. The situation is one of the most beautiful and convenient in Kingstown, and within ten minutes' walk of the Kingstown Railway station.—For cards and terms apply to TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Undertaker, &c., Kingstown.

HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY, OFFICE, 4, BESBORO' BUILDINGS, UPPER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN. TALBOT COALL respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility and Gentry, requiring Furnished or Unfurnished Houses in the neighbourhood of Kingstown, Monkstown, Blackrock, Dalkey, or Killiney; that he has upon his books a variety, either Detached or in Terrace; particulars of which may be had upon application at his office, or by letter.

TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Undertaker, Safety Furniture Van Proprietor, Direct Importer of the best New-astle, Orrell, Wigan, and other Coals.

OFFICE, 4, BESBORO' BUILDINGS, KINGSTOWN, Yard and Stores, Sussex-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—Wanted, in Dublin or the immediate suburbs, for six or twelve months, with not less than eight rooms, besides servants' accommodation, kitchen, &c.; rent about £150 a year.—Address, stating particulars, post paid, "C. M. B.," General Post Office, Dublin.

Lodgings.

A LADY requires Board and Lodging in a Protestant Family; terms £30 per annum.—Address "M. M.," Post Office, Golden Ball, county Dublin.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR, 94, STEPHEN'S-GREEN. Mr. BROWN, 232, Oxford-street, London, and sole proprietor of the above Bazaar, begs respectfully to direct the attention of the public to the large and varied selection of first-class Carriages, now on Sale or Hire in his Carriage Repository, being the stock of Messrs. Dawson (late of Sackville-place Coach Factory), which will be sold or hired at rates worthy the especial consideration of the public.

Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand

Broughams,	Phaetons,
Clarences,	Open and Close Cars,
Pilentums,	Dog Carts,
Britskas,	Pony Carriages,
Mail Phaetons,	&c., &c., &c.

SECOND-HAND INSIDE (SOCIABLE) CAR WANTED.—Any person having such to dispose of at a low figure will hear of a purchaser by applying to Mr. WILSON, 17, Lower Baggot-street.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden) A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car. Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825—CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—34 a, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bolsomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.

PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,364l. 8s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.

FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World.

LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.

DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.

To Policies then in existence for five entire years.

Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:

No. 45, DAME-STREET.

LOCAL MANAGER: J. B. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor.

MEDICAL OFFICER: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion Square.

SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., 24, Rutland Square.

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N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to

J. B. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

HOME ASSURANCE.—Life Policies are generally loaded with conditions, inapplicable to the case of professional men and others, who effect assurances for the benefit of their families or creditors.

Such persons are not likely to go beyond the limits of Europe, commit suicide, enter into military or naval service of a professional character, fall by duelling, or die by the hands of justice.

The COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ISSUE POLICIES without such conditions or restrictions, satisfied that they are unnecessary in the cases alluded to.

The Colonial Company was founded in 1846, and its operations have been most successful at home and abroad.

Profits were divided in 1854 and 1859, when large additions were made to assurances; next division 1864.

The home rates of premium are moderate, for example:—

	Age 25.	Age 35.	Age 45
With profits	£2 1 9	£2 12 10	£3 14 2 per Cent.
Without profits	1 17 7	2 9 4	3 7 11 "

Rates for foreign climates moderate.

Premiums received and claims settled abroad if wished.

ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, Resident Secretary.

Dublin—45, Upper Sackville-street.
Edinburgh—Head-office, 5, George-street.
London—81, Lombard-street; Parish Co., 10, St. James'-street S.W.
Glasgow—35, St. Vincent-street.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE. Incorporated A.D. 1720. FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES. Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill.

John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq., Governor.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, jun., Esq., Deputy-Governor.
And Twenty-four Directors.
Secretary—JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Actuary—PETER HARDY, Esq., F.R.S.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Thirty Years, having issued its First Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds or Sixty-six per cent. of the entire profits are given to the Assured.

Policies may be opened under any of the following plans, viz.:—

At a low rate of premium, without participation in profits, or at a somewhat higher rate, entitling the Assured, either after the first five years, to an annual abatement of premium for the remainder of life, or, after the payment of the first premium, to a participation in the ensuing Quinquennial Bonus.

The high character which this ancient Corporation has maintained during nearly a Century and a Half secures to the public a full and faithful declaration of profits.

The Corporation bears the whole Expenses of Management, thus giving to the Assured, conjoined with the protection afforded by its Corporate Fund, advantages equal to those of any system of Mutual Assurance.

All Policies are issued Free from Stamp Duty, or from charge of any description whatever beyond the Premium.

The fees of Medical Referees are paid by the Corporation.

Annuities are granted by the Corporation, payable Half-yearly.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Manager—THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq.

Common Assurances, One Shilling and Sixpence per Cent.
Hazardous Assurances, Two Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.
Doubly Hazardous Assurances, Four Shillings and Sixpence per cent.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or personal application to

J. J. STEPHENS & SON, 44, Dame-street; or J. T. HAMERTON, 61, Upper Sackville-street, Agents for Dublin.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. 4 Will. IV., Sess. 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING. HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 8, Henrietta-street Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

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JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
Lieut.-Col H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
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JOSHUA WALKER, Esq. 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

AUDITORS.

WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.

STANDING COUNSEL. T. S. DANIEL, Esq. Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

SOLICITORS. Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.

BANKERS. Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City.

PHYSICIAN. P. M. ROGET, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

SURGEON. EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital and 13, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:

DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin
WILLIAM PATTEN, Esq., Ballybrack, Dalkey.

Publications.

DUFFY'S HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE, No. 2 FOR AUGUST, PRICE EIGHTPENCE.

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Patrons, the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin.

Head Master, Rev Dr Browne, ex-Scholar T C D.

The following University honors and distinctions have been recently obtained by former pupils of Kilkenny College—viz, in Hilary Term:—

Mr Blunden—a first honor in Mathematics.
Mr Blunden—a second honor in Experimental Physics.
Mr Henry Stokes—a first honor in Mathematics.
Mr Henry Stokes—a second honor in Logics.
Mr Standish Waller—an honor in Mathematics.

TRINITY TERM.

Mr J J Browne (classical scholar)—a prize in Ecclesiastical History.
Mr J J Browne—first place in senior Divinity Class.
Mr Henry Stokes—a first honor in Logics; first of the first.
Mr Henry Stokes—an honor in Mathematics; first of the second.
Mr. Standish Waller—an honor in Mathematics.
Mr. Blunden—a Science Scholarship.

Five Fellowships, Scholarships in Classics and Science, and numerous honors and prizes, in every object of University education, attest that sound principles of general knowledge are successfully cultivated at Kilkenny College.

Vacation will end on the 1st of August.

SCHOOL FOR CLASSICAL AND GENERAL EDUCATION.
92, LOWER GARDINER-STREET,
Mr. James T. Harricks, Principal.

In this Establishment, which is strictly for the reception of young gentlemen of respectability, the pupils are carefully instructed in Classics, English, and French. The Principal devotes special personal attention to the English department.

Reference to Clergymen and Gentlemen of high professional standing, whose sons are pupils of the School.

Prospectuses, stating terms, &c., can be had on application.

Business will be resumed (D.V.) August 9th, 1860.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

At the recent Competitive Examination for Admission into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, commenced on the 30th ultimo, the following successful Candidates passed directly, and on first trial, from Mr. R. B. De Burgh's Military Establishment, Harcourt-street, Dublin:—

Mr G C Bayley .... 5th Place.
Mr T Fraser .... 9th "
Mr H M Hayes .... 13th "
Mr R G Scott .... 17th "
Mr F B Knox .... 26th "
Mr C W E Murphy .... 32nd "
Mr C F B Grey .... 39th "
Mr W H Rathborne .... 41st "

At the Examination held in January, 1860, the following Gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr. De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—

Mr W J Galway,
Mr J L Morgan,
Mr R A Livesay,
Mr C Greer.

Mr. Galway obtained 4,432 Marks, and the Tenth Place) First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr Morgan 4,108 Marks, and the Fourteen Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,555 and 2,110, respectively.

The 33rd Place was obtained by Mr J S Rothwell, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from September 1st, 1858, until November, 1859.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.

At the late Competitive Examination for admission into the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in MAY, 1860, the following gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—

Mr Lestock F Bolleau, Twelfth Place.
Mr Thomas R Disney, Twenty-fifth Place.

The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr A H Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.

At the Examination held in January, 1860, Mr. H. Hardinge (the only candidate direct from Mr. De Burgh's) obtained the SECOND PLACE.

DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

Since the 1st of February, 1860, the following gentlemen passed directly from Mr. De Burgh's:—

	Marks
Mr A Clarke	5,334
Mr Yeo	3,805
Mr Meredyth	3,640
Mr Burton	3,140
Mr G Knox	2,715
Mr L Norman	2,290
Mr J Mansfield	
Mr F Hutchins	
Mr T Palmer	
Mr V Nugent	
Mr T Walker	

Mr. De Burgh's references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon Joseph Napier; Ven the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake, C B; Colonel Knox, J P; Colonel Morgan, R A, Swansea.

N.B.—Business was resumed on the 19th inst.

No. 6, HARCOURT-STREET, Dublin.

July 26th, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

EXCURSION TRAIN TO GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, ROSCOMMON, MULLINGAR, &c.

A Special Excursion Train will be despatched from the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Half-past Nine o'clock, Morning, On MONDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1860, calling as follows:

Maynooth, about 10-15 Morning	Athlone, about 1-40 Afternoon.
Enfield " 10-45 "	Ballinasloe " 2-25 "
Mullingar " 12-0 Noon.	Athenry " 3-40 "
Moate " 1-0 Afternoon	

And arriving in Galway about Half-past Four o'clock, Longford about Two o'clock, Cavan about 2-45, and Roscommon about 3-10 Afternoon.

FARES:

	1st Class. s. d.	2nd Class. s. d.	3rd Class. s. d.
From Dublin			
To Mullingar, and Back	8 0	6 0	3 6
" Moate, do; " Athlone, do; " Longford, do; " Cavan, do; " Ballywillan, do	10 0	8 0	5 0
" Roscommon, do	12 6	10 6	6 0
" Ballinasloe, do	12 6	10 6	6 0
" Athenry, do; " Galway, do	15 6	12 6	7 6
From Maynooth or Enfield To Galway, and Back	14 6	11 6	6 6
From Longford, Cavan, or Ballywillan To Galway, and Back	14 0	10 0	6 0
From Mullingar To Galway, and Back	10 0	8 0	5 0
From Roscommon To Galway and Back	9 6	8 0	5 0
From Athlone or Moate To Galway and Back	7 6	6 0	4 0
From Ballinasloe To Galway and Back	5 6	4 0	3 0

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to class) on any day up to and including Monday, 27th August, 1860.

First-class passengers will be allowed 60lbs., and second and third-class passengers 40lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.

The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of passengers at the above fares.

N.B.—Tickets not transferable.

Broadstone, Dublin, 25th July, 1860.

W. FORBES, Manager.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

How fluctuating money is in value, and how difficult it is to look with any certainty even one week forward! Seven days since we correctly described money as in full demand. The cost of the National Defences was expected to have been great; at least the ominous character of the Parliamentary debates hinted that the time under which the expenses were to run, as recommended by the commissioners, might be considerably shortened; but only £2,000,000 will be required, and it is comfortably arranged in the shape of an annuity. Then the anticipated loan for the Chinese war was settled to the satisfaction of speculators in Consols, and to the gratification of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who hopes, by the additional duty on spirits, to induce greater consumption for French wines. However, these circumstances have lost their influence. The leather trade failures are even beginning to be regarded, at least by those not actually interested as amongst the past, though each day shows less chance of the unfortunate creditors receiving anything like even a fair composition. Streatfeilds have been driven into bankruptcy, almost for the sake of example, while it is likely that many of the smaller houses will be let off more quietly. Money there has been easier, and the dividends have at last proved some relief, besides some of the exceptional causes, which we have of late been noticing, have been removed. The preparations for the anticipated loans, &c., to which we have already alluded, had the effect of drawing money off the market, especially in the case of short loans, such as those on consols, or other description of convertible security; that money has not been required; and the consequence is, that it is again thrown on the market for employment and we therefore find that during the past week it was in very full supply on the Stock Exchange, and at very low rates.

The Bank of England return does not this week show important results, the principal alteration being a decrease in private deposits of £436,700, which may have been caused by an exceptional demand, and a decrease in the Bullion of £93,000, a portion of which sum has been sent to the Continent, while the remainder may have been the result of continued payments on account of dividends.

The imports of specie have been small, and there have been no arrivals from Australia, though daily expected. The parcels of gold which did arrive, were taken up for transmission to the Continent.

The Stock markets in London were not much influenced either way, but the tendency was towards improvement, and the dividends were, to some extent, invested in Consols and New Threes.

In the Dublin market dealings were more than usually extensive, and some large houses were well supplied with orders, so that considerable quantities of Stock changed hands until to-day, when, as is generally the case with Saturday, there was a falling off in business

communicated to our Securities a downward tendency, which did not, however, exceed one-sixteenth, New Threes alone being negociated.

In Joint Stock Banks there was not any activity. Royals only were dealt in, the quotation being a further advance of one-half per share, and the market closing strongly.

Hibernians were still in demand, and Provincials and Nationals on sale, at the previous rates.

Atlantics again monopolised attention in Steam Shares, and advanced one-eighth, appearing steady at the improved rate. The 1836 issue of the City of Dublin Company were again in request at par.

An advanced price was offering for Dublin and Glasgows, sellers demanding par.

In Mines, Carysforts again declined, but closed with buyers, and Connorrees again improved slightly, being still offered at the advanced rate. Wicklow Copper Mine Shares were in request at yesterday's quotations.

No change of value appeared in the Miscellaneous Securities, Alliance Gas being offered, and Patriotic Assurance in demand at the previous rates in each case.

Yesterday's activity in Railway Shares was not continued to-day, and the state of the market indicated heaviness. Dublin and Belfasts scarcely realised last price; Dublin and Wicklows declined one-sixteenth, and a similar reduction was marked in Great Southern Stocks. Midlands were not dealt in, but the Halves produced last value, and closed rather weakly. Waterford and Limericks were steady at the previous quotation. The shares not quoted remained as last reported. In Preference Shares dealings were restricted to Great Southern Four per Cent. Stock, which opened at yesterday's highest price, but subsequently fell one quarter per cent.; at the close of the market, however, a reaction took place, and the medium price was offered. Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cents. (marked No. 3) were inquired for. Dundalk and Enniskillen Five per Cents. (Class A) were offered for sale. For Dublin and Wicklow 6 per Cents., the last price was offered. There were sellers of Waterford and Limerick 6 per Cents., at the previous rate;

Considerable dissatisfaction is being expressed that the City of Dublin Company are not in a position to carry out their promised arrangement with the Post-office, for the carriage of the mails on the 1st of August. The public were at first led to believe that the new service would be commenced on the 1st of June, then it was changed to July, and then postponed till August, when it was to have positively commenced. Still, only one vessel is ready, and even she is not in perfect trim, though she fully bears out in her noble proportions fast-sailing qualities, and cabin arrangements of the previously-formed ideas. It is a great inconvenience that the present delay has arisen, and we trust that every diligence will now at least be used to have the postal arrangement carried into effect within a short period.

We some time since copied the remarks of the London *Times* upon the advantages which would be likely to flow from the adoption by the Bank of Manchester of the principle of "Limited Liability," and not to single out this establishment, because we then advocated the formation of an institution in Dublin, upon a similar principle. The Bank of Manchester has just held its half-yearly meeting, and the directors have declared a dividend at the rate of ten per cent., and a bonus of one per cent. for the half year. The previous history of this bank was far different. The proprietray have increased in number and respectability, and the business has, of course, proportionately, as evidenced by the present excellent prospects. We hope that former opponents of the principle of Limited Liability, as applied to banks, will, having a practical proof before them, be less disposed to dispute the renumerative advantages which would certainly result from a well managed Banking Company, established upon the same principle in Dublin.

The first half-yearly meeting of the Connoree Mining Company held in Dublin, took place on Wednesday, when both directors' and managers' reports were of a very favourable nature. The directors' statement principally referred to the past history of the undertaking, and to the great advantages which had arisen by the removal of the management to Dublin. It was stated that the registered office being in London, an office and a secretary were there necessary, but from the manifest inconvenience which resulted from this necessity an effort was made, and it is believed, successfully, to have a clause inserted in a new Act which would sanction the removal of the registered office to Dublin. To the dividend of five per cent. which was declared, some opposition was raised, and we think properly, as it was too soon to expend any profit which was earned, and which will no doubt be by-and-bye required for additional machinery, &c., it being particularly necessary in the case of a mine, to keep even a large reserve for contingencies.

The following remarks on the metal market we copy from the *Mining Journal*:—

COPPER.—In the present undecided state of the market, buyers act cautiously, and will not buy beyond present requirements. Shippers are disinclined to exceed orders. Speculative purchases, either for shipment or for re-sale, in the home markets have almost entirely ceased; a further reduction of ½d. per lb. might effect a considerable improvement in business.

IRON.—Sellers experience difficulty in selling now, unless willing to make some concession in price; in a few instances ironmasters have given way, and it seems doubtful whether £5 10s. can be maintained for Welsh bars, f.o.b. in Wales; common brands have been sold at £6, f.o.b. in London, equivalent to £5 7s. 6d., or £5 5s., at the works. Rails continue dull of sale. Staffordshire bars, hoops, sheets, and nailrods are but in moderate request—quotations as before. Swedish bars are offering at £11 10s., ex ship; buyers to a moderate extent at 5s. per ton below this price. Stocks in London, Indian assortments, are rather light. In Scotch pigs slight fluctuations have taken place, the closing price being 52s. 6d.; buyers 52s., cash.

LEAD.—Common qualities of English pig have been sold at £21 5s.; sheets, at £22 5s. These prices are somewhat lower than last quoted; the market, however, has somewhat stiffened.

The customs duties for this week have amounted to £20,597 13s., thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Tea	7234	18	2
Sugar	1813	2	7
Refined do.	1312	14	5
Coffee	99	10	3
Wine	1084	18	3
Spirits	585	6	9
Tobacco	7459	0	9
Timber	306	15	10
Miscellaneous	701	6	0
Total,	20597	13	0

The following are the latest quotations:—

	July 28.
Consols	93⅞
New Three per cents.	92⅞
Belfast & Northern Counties x d	46
Cork and Bandon	13½
Cork and Passage	11
Belfast Junction	44½
Dublin and Drogheda	7½
Dublin and Kingstown	200½
Dublin and Wicklow	5½
Dundalk and Enniskillen	13½
Great Southern and Western	115
Irish South Eastern	6½
Midland Great Western	52½
Waterford and Limerick	22½
Bank of Ireland	235½
Hibernian	36½
National	66
Royal	27
Atlantic	5½
City of Dublin	100½
Steam Ship Building Co.	52½
Dundalk	10½
Carysfort	8s
Connorree	21s 9d
General Mining Company	4½
Mining Co. of Ireland	13 xd
Wicklow Copper	64½
Alliance Gas	9½

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 28.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅞
Ditto for new account, 8th August	92⅞ ⅞
LOCAL DEBENTURES	
Ballast Office Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 8d	93½
City Debentures,	89½
Ditto New	82
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (Old) of £92 6s 2d	74½
BANKS.	
Royal Bank	27
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	21s 9d
Carysfort (Limited)	8s
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western	115
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	—
Do. Half Shares	26½ ½
Dublin and Belfast Junction	44½
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford 6 per cent. perpetual 2	5½
Waterford and Limerick	22½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	99½ ¼

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31th July! Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	93½ 93	—	93½ 93	—	93½ ½	
Ditto for Account				93½		
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92½ ½	92½ ¼	92½ ½	92½ ½	92½ ½	92½
Ditto for Account		92½ ½	92½	92½	92½	92½ ½
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 27.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½
Account	93½
New Threes	93½
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½ ½
Account	93½
New Threes	93½ ¼
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½
Account	93½
New Threes	93½
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½
Account	93½
New Threes	93½
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½ ¼
Account	93½
New Threes	93½

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 1 4 prem.; Eastern Counties 56½ 7; Great Northern, 115½; Grand Trunks, 26; Great Western of Canada, 72 1½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 109½ ½; London and North Western, 104½ ½; Midland Stock, 121½ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 100 99½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43½; Bank Stock, 229½; Caledonian, 94½; Turkish (new), 61; Great Western, 70½ 1; Mexican, 21; North British, 64½; York, and North Midland, 84½ 5; Great Northern 115½ 16; Great Northern A, 116; South Eastern, 86; 87½; Chester and Holyhead, 25½; Consols steady and firm at 93½ ¾. Shares have been wild this morning, prices ¼ to 1½ per cent. above last night's prices, Caledonians the only exception. Dover 87 ½ ¾. Midlands 122½ ½. North Eastern 8. Berwicks 100½. Leeds 54½ ½. Canadians and French steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

The English Funds have been well maintained to-day, although the accounts from Paris are dull, and there has been a withdrawal of gold from the bank. Supply of money was the sole cause of steadiness of prices, the regular rate for ... sight, and the best bills in the discount market being as low as 3 while in the Stock Exchange loans for short periods are offered at 2 per cent. In the foreign Exchanges this afternoon there was no alteration of importance from the prices of last post. About £20,000 in bar gold was taken from the bank to-day for exportation. The colonial produce markets during the week have been rather quiet, at steady quotations. The corn market this morning was quiet, at the advance of Monday last.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

The Funds remain without any new feature of interest. The market, to-day, was tolerably firm, and closed at yesterday's price. The market for British railway stocks was again decidedly stronger. In the discount market there was a rather more active demand for money, but best bills were taken ⅛ and ¼ below the Bank rate. Business at the Bank was rather slack.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY.—Funds to-day are flat, owing partly to the news from Naples. Consols have declined 1s. 8d. per cent. Attention is almost entirely directed to the market for British Railway Stocks, which are decidedly buoyant, with a more animated business. An important rise has taken place in South Eastern, North Eastern, and Midland Stocks. British bonds have fallen.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SATURDAY.—Funds have improved, and the market has been firm throughout the day. Rentes opened at 68.30, and were finally quoted at 68.35, or 25c. higher than yesterday.

WOOL SALES, JULY 28.—Rather a larger quantity of wool has been offered to-day, nearly the whole of which has changed hands, after considerable competition, at fully previous quotations. For export a fair quantity has been taken, and the attendance of both home and foreign buyers has been somewhat numerous.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 28.—Sugar—No change. Coffee market steady; 2,600 bags Costa Rica by auction selling at 63s. 6d. to 76s. Tea steady; little doing. Rice—No sales to report; a cargo of Necransie Arracan was sold yesterday at 10s. 3d.; market quiet. Saltpetre—Few inquiries; offers on previous terms refused. Tallow market good at 52s. 9d. spot; 52s. 6d October to December buyers; 53s. January to March buyers.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 28.—Oats, 14s 4d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 28.—Firsts, 100s seconds, 103s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 80s; sixths, 64s; 2,000 in market.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, JULY 28.—No 1, 51s to 51s 6d; Mixed Nos. warrants, 52s 3d to 52s 6d. No. 3, 51s 0d to 51s 6d Market quiet.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET, JULY 28.—There is scarcely any farmers' corn at market to-day, and what did appear sold freely, at prices rather against the buyers. White wheat, 31s to 38s 6d; red do., 30s to 32; white oats, 15s to 16s; black do., 14s to 15s.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

The arrivals of English grain are limited to 1,030 qrs of wheat, but those of all kinds of foreign grain, as will be seen at foot, are unusually large.

The market was moderately well attended, and some disposition was also shown to purchase wheat at a decline, but holders generally being disinclined to submit to a reduction unless for the purpose of clearing vessels coming on demurrage, the amount of sales effected was only limited.

Barley is in fair demand, at Monday's prices.

With a very large arrival of oats the trade is slow, and to effect sales of any but the finest quality, in good condition, it is necessary to submit to a reduction of 1s per qr.

PRICES AND SALES OF CORN.

Wheat,	1432 qrs.	— 57s 10d	Rye,	— qrs.	— 0s 0d
Barley,	69 qrs.	— 35s 0d	Beans,	35 qrs.	— 37s 0d
Oats,	30 qrs.	— 32s 0d	Peas,	34 qrs.	— 39s 7d

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English,	1030	—	—	—	—	1860 sks.
Scotch,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign,	54,410	35,050	138,480	—	—	9850 brls. 2700 sks.

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Boston) and Bermuda [Q] .. Ten a m, July 29.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packet on the 4th and 20th of each month.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

MONDAY, JULY 30.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.

GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

THE THEATRES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"Hut of the Red Mountain," "Herr Nicolo Deulin's Entertainment," "Dido," "Ballet Divertissement."

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, July 28th, amounted to 58,498 copies, making an average of 9,750 copies daily.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!

THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.

In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.

N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.

J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS' UNIFORM.

GEO. MACDONA AND CO. are prepared to enter into contract with the Committees of the various Rifle Clubs throughout Ireland, for the supplying of their Uniforms.

32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."

HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.

A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND CLERGY OF IRELAND.

54, Dame-street, Dublin.

As Tailors we believe we are perfectly conversant with the *best and most approved methods of Cutting*; we are particularly careful in our Measurements; *we pay close attention to the directions of Gentlemen ordering*, and the result is that we have succeeded in producing WELL-FITTING Garments without subjecting our patrons to the annoyance consequent on inability or inattention, and have thereby secured the confidence of the Public.

KENNY AND OWENS, Tailors and Trousers Makers, 54, DAME-STREET, Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s. Thoroughly Shrunk.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.

WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.

BROWNE AND PAYNE, CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, JULY 30.

WE have received very many letters from correspondents in the county Fermanagh, testifying to the rapid spread of hostile feeling between parties who lived hitherto on the most amicable terms. This hostility is traced distinctly to Chief Justice Monahan's admonition to the grand jury of the county Fermanagh. For nearly two centuries it has been customary in that county to hoist flags on some parish churches on the 1st and 12th of July. These days are historical anniversaries, and to events thus commemorated the British Islands owe their free Constitution. The flags commemorate the expulsion of an imbecile despot who was a pensioner of the French Court. Only of late years, comparatively, has it been attempted to give a religious character to these anniversaries, and to create ill-blood between Roman Catholics and Protestants, who alike are indebted for their personal and political liberties to the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim. As a judge, Chief Justice Monahan was bound to take notice of all that came before him judicially, and he has done so. On a review of the calendar of the county Fermanagh, he states deliberately, "that "the crimes are few in number, and of a light char-"acter; and that it is satisfactory to find such a "state of things at a season of the year when else-"where crimes of a very serious character are "undergoing investigation." Nay, he concludes his charge by saying that "the crimes before him were "of a very trifling character, and did not call for "any particular observation." But this satisfactory state of the calendar was not sufficient for Chief Justice Monahan. He travelled out of his record to look for a grievance, and because a collision had taken place in the county Armagh, he seized the opportunity to lecture the gentry of the peaceful county of Fermanagh. The anniversaries had been celebrated; a flag or two had been hoisted on some parish churches, in conformity with ancient custom. There had been no confusion, no riot, no bickering, and all was proceeding smoothly when Chief Justice Monahan unhappily stated in open court, that "though the people had abstained "from violating the letter of the law, yet the "spirit of the law had been broken in a way dis-"creditable to the county." He proceeded to express his judicial opinion that it was "not creditable that "the people—the men of influence, and especially the "clergy—should allow the house of God to be de-"secrated by the erection of banners." These banners had been annually hoisted for 180 years, and the churches had not been desecrated by them more than by the hoisting of flags on any other anniversary. All this might be passed over, as the remarks of a Roman Catholic judge going on assize in a Protestant county, and having no crimes before him on which he could dilate, determined to say something upon matters with which he had nothing whatever to do. Of more importance are the judge's concluding words: stating that he would not regard the hoisting of a flag as an insult, he said, "that if "there be people in the county who take it as an in-"sult, it ought to be avoided." This is about the most absurd dictum we ever heard. Everything is to be put a stop to if you can find any to say they are insulted by it. It happens that there exist among us the broken fragments of the Young Ireland party. Is there to be no salute fired on the Queen's birthday because, forsooth, they consider themselves insulted? The union-jack must not be hoisted, we suppose, because some are insulted by this memorial of Imperial dominion! There is a miserable French party which looks to the Emperor Napoleon to relieve them from distress, by throwing all things into confusion; these men must be insulted by the appearance of the British flag on the anniversaries of the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar, or the firing of guns on the anniversary of Waterloo. Are these to be put a stop to likewise? Or, suppose some are insulted by the ringing of church bells, or by the erection of a spire or steeple, or by the celebration of Protestant worship, must all be put a stop to, lest their feelings should be irritated? Suppose Protestants were "insulted" by the march of military bands through the streets on Sabbath days, and by the appearance of awkward bandsmen dressed in green, and carrying effigies of saints, or party colours, from public-houses, under the name of Temperance Societies; will Chief Justice Monaghan aid in putting these "irritating exhibitions" down? The very fact that the High-Sheriff of that Protestant county was a Roman Catholic, and Chief Justice Monaghan, a Roman Catholic, ought to have saved the Protestant gentry and people from the unmerited imputation of intolerance.

The grand jury of Fermanagh addressed the Chief Justice in a calm and dignified remonstrance: that remonstrance he refused to receive. "He did not see why he should have any "communication with them." If so, he had also a right to see that he had no reason to insult them when the calendar presented no breach of the act bearing upon the question of such displays. But the Grand Jury with regret "express their opinion "that the strictures of his lordship would be likely "to lead to a more determined stand upon their *legal* "rights on the part of the Protestants, and to an "aggravated idea of moral injury on that of their "Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen." We trust this will not be the case. The Roman Catholic tenantry of Fermanagh have too much experience of the liberality of their landlords to be influenced by the inconsiderate and officious remarks of a judge of assize. Surely, the labouring and small farmers ought not to be made to suffer unless they take advantage of the judge' remarks, and begin to think themselves insulted by every historical recollection, except those of Scullabogue and Bantry Bay. The peace and progress of the county may, we think, be safely left to the good sense of landlords and tenantry. After all they have lived together too long, and have had too many ties in common to be thrown into confusion by the gratuitous animadversions of a judge assuming the part of a political lecturer.

A VOLUNTEER movement to be effective should not be sectarian. Indeed, in the present condition of this country, to create a Volunteer force on sectarian or party principles would be impossible, and if possible, would be impolitic. Such a course would tend to increase and perpetuate any divisions which may exist amongst us. The very first resolution passed when the Volunteer movement was set on foot in this country declared that every step taken should be strictly in accordance with the law and the spirit of the Constitution. The second resolution passed on Saturday contained these words, "We declare "and pledge ourselves that neither now, nor at any "future time, will we permit or sanction the Volun-"teer movement in Ireland to become a party, sec-"tarian, or political movement." This is as it should be. To arm, or ask to arm any one section of the people, would justly overthrow the movement altogether.

The speeches, as may be collected from the report, were all that could be desired. Men of every influential shade of politics were on the platform. Not a word was uttered by any speaker which could offend. But, in the body of the Hall, a few individuals, apparently printers dismissed from work, attempted to create disturbance, by hissing whenever a loyal or patriotic sentiment was uttered. Upon inquiry, we were informed that these disturbers were connected with the *Nation* newspaper, and were guided by signals from a frantic fugleman. The object of these men was to prevent the formation of a Volunteer Corps in Ireland, by creating a supposition that a portion of our people were disloyal. It would be said, Now can arms be entrusted to a people amongst whom a would-be French party is tolerated? To us, the existence of the survivors of Ballingarry would seem the best proof of the necessity for Volunteers. If these men are really as hostile to the British Crown as they appear to be, and as mischievous as they aspire to be, the loyal portion of the people should be armed. The great majority of Roman Catholics are truly loyal to the Throne, and, should any invasion of Ireland take place, which would give a momentary power to a disloyal few, these would suffer most.

The resolutions were unanimously passed, the trifling annoyance which occasionally took place being confined to shouting.

The *Times* on the Sufferings and Maltreatment of the Pope's Irish Contingent:—

Punishment in the case of the Pope's Irish Brigade has not hobbled up with her proverbially halting steps. The old beldame, for once, has come upon her victims swift and straight as an arrow from a bow. The wretched creatures who were kidnapped by the recruiting agents of the Roman Pontiff have learnt to their cost that there are worse creatures in the world than the well-abused Anglo-Saxons, on whom they have been venting their picturesque discontent ever since we were all little boys together; and, oh! but it is grand to hear the Pope taken in hand by "His Own!" It is not we who say it—not we, but a returned recruit, who loved the Pope so that he went to shed his blood in his defence. Here is a sketch from life for you:—"Rome is a small place, and the streets are narrow, and so filthy that every one is like a stench-hole, while the beggars that follow you everywhere look so miserable and wretched that they nearly break your heart to hear them cry for 'Bread, bread,' while the priests are seen everywhere eating, drinking, and smoking, as if they had nothing else in the world to do. Oh! how my heart panted for Old Ireland, and how I prayed to be away from this accursed place!" Many other travellers had arrived at the same conclusion as the Pope's Irish recruit; but they were heretics, and, of course, their testimony did not go for much. It is curious enough that just side by side with the "impressions de voyage" of the Pope's Irish recruit we have a report of some statistical proceedings which have just taken place in the county of Cork. From these it appears that within the last 20 years there has been an increase in the county of Cork of 100,000 acres of land producing food crops. Pigs have slightly decreased, but horned cattle within the 20 years have more than doubled in number. The exports of butter in annual value amount to £1,000,000. Contrast the condition of Ireland with that of the Pope's peculiar city. Let us, however, for the moment confine ourselves to the adventures of the Pope's Own. One hundred and sixteen of these unfortunates turned up last week at the office of the *Nation*, bent upon having an interview with Mr. Sullivan, who had led them to believe that if they would join the Pope's army they would receive 2s *per diem* and the "heighth of treatment." Mr. Sullivan, however, most judiciously, would have nothing to say to them. The Dublin priests shut their doors in the faces of the wretched starvelings who had gone to fight for their spiritual chief, but had returned in rags, without glory, and without having struck one blow for the true faith. The substance of the statements made by these wretched creatures may be given as follows:—They were recruited in Dublin by Mr. Sullivan, and each got 12s. 6d. as his passage money to Liverpool. At Liverpool they were taken in hand by a certain Father O'Reilly, who forwarded them on to Hull. It was on an unlucky day for themselves that they quitted the shores of England, for, from the moment they were passed on board the Antwerp steamer as deck passengers, their real sufferings began. From Antwerp they were drafted on to Rome in due course, but they were much dissatisfied with their treatment during the transit. They were put to sleep on the floors of stables and watchhouses. Their food was black bread and beer, diversified with maccaroni soup, and occasionally a slice of stinking German sausage for a relish. Even these delicacies were administered only twice during the 24 hours, and in such small quantities and of such bad quality "that they served rather as emetics than as satisfiers of the appetite." The recruits admit, or rather loudly declare, that English workhouse paupers are treated as gentlemen in comparison with the treatment they received at the hands of the Roman Pontiff's recruiting agents. All this was hard enough of endurance, but it was not until they were fairly within the Papal dominions that they discovered there was a deeper depth of misery even than this.

On their march from Macerata to Rome the weather was so hot that they could scarcely stand up against it. They say that they were called upon to march an average of 40 miles a day on one meal of brown bread and bad soup. This was bad enough; but, as though it had been seriously intended to mock the men in their misery, there was a certain Dr. O'Loughlin, from Waterford, who accompanied the forlorn Brigade; but the rev. gentleman had taken care to provide himself with what the poor Irishmen called a "car" with a pair of horses. When they were sinking with hunger and fatigue he would drive up to them, and tell them to be of good cheer, for "the Holy Father was waiting for them, and he would receive them and treat them like sons." There was no help for it, so on they trudged, with such consolation as the hope of paternal indulgence in the Holy City could suggest. It was, however, somewhat aggravating to see the Rev. Dr. O'Loughlin pulling up his "car" at every inn and posthouse, and having something nice, of which he never offered them a mouthful. "Oh, but we have a blessing," says one of the Brigade, "in store for that man!" When they reached Rome at last they found that his Holiness had peculiar notions of the manner in which sons are treated by their parents. They were marched four miles to a barrack and thrust into a yard where their dinner and supper—the two meals were thrown together—consisted of half a pint of sour wine and twelve ounces of black bread. They remained three weeks at Rome in a state of utter wretchedness. Strong men sank under the treatment, but there was no redress. The beggars begged of them, as though they had anything to bestow, and the priests laughed at them. How could they have been such fools as to come there at all? "The priests," say the recruits, "appear to be both hated and despised by the soldiers and people of Rome, and we soon found, to our cost, what a set of hollow wretches they were." Something of the same sort, though in more courteous terms, we ventured to hint before their departure, but, of course, ours were merely the suggestions of heretical envy, hatred, and malice. Had the Irish known how infinitely superior was the position of the poorest wretch in Ireland to that of thousands upon thousands of miserable creatures who live under the dominion of the priests, they certainly would not have sought to better their condition by throwing in their lot with the defenders of Pius IX. To do them but simple justice, we do not believe that, if they had known the real state of the case, they would, even for the consideration of 2s. *per diem* and the "heighth of treatment," have given their aid in perpetuation of such dire suffering and oppression. Where were the Irish recruits to turn in the midst of their misery? They went, as we always supposed they would go, to the English Consul, although they were told that if they applied to him they would be shot. Shooting or no shooting, however, they could not hold out any longer, and so crept to the Consul's house at night and stated their case. From this gentleman they found help, although they admit themselves that they had forfeited all claim to it. Some of them feigned illness; some of them cut their legs; some of them maimed themselves, in order that they might get into hospital, and be sent home. They were willing to suffer anything "rather than remain in that horrible service." Such is the story which the Pope's recruits tell of the treatment they met with from his agents.

Another of these poor dupes tells us that the drill was more severe even than the Austrian, and that disobedience involved the most serious punishments. Some of the Irish had been shot by General Lamoricière's orders, and others flogged. Every day they received as pay four bajocchi, with which they were able to purchase a little maccaroni and a sprinkling of salt—"no very pleasant food to an independent Irishman." The wretched creature who tells this tale is described as lean, feeble, ague-stricken, and squalid. He went away in a fine uniform—he was landed on Monday on the quay at Dublin, in the remains of a flannel shirt and knee breeches. When he left Ireland a short while back, he was in robust health—when he came back, he was what we have described. We cannot profess to have much pity, and yet we are not wholly without pity, for these men, so dire has been the extremity of their distress. Well, however, is it for those who have escaped upon any terms before autumn and the autumnal fevers had set in. Those of the Irish dupes who still remain in the Pope's dominions have yet to learn the meaning of *la febbre*, and what consequences that terrible illness involves. The best thing, probably, that can happen to them is that Garibaldi should get into the Pope's territory without delay; and, if this is the case, the best advice any friend could give them would be to march off bodily, and join him without looking back. Thus, at least, they may have a chance of life. The second best alternative would be to be shot down at once, and put out of their misery.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Saturday.

Lord Fermoy is determined to keep touching up that very sore spot in the Treasury flank—the Paper Duties Bill. He has placed a new motion on the table—an instruction to the Committee on the Spirits Duties Bill—that it should maintain the excise duties on paper. What spirit duties have to do with excise duties on paper I cannot say; but, possibly, as the "Globe" of this evening hints, one Irish member for Marylebone thinks the introduction of "spirits" a good excuse for bringing anything on the table.

The great metropolitan lion of the Dissenting interest, Mr. Spurgeon, has returned to town, and the excitement of his supporters is great. He is to preach next Sunday in Exeter Hall. He has been travelling on the Continent for the benefit of his health. He preached in the cathedral of Geneva, and, contrary to the custom of his sect—the Baptists—he appeared in the pulpit in full canonicals.

I have seen private letters from China which speak of the French military preparations, as being far behind the English in point of efficiency and tone. This rather upsets the theory almost accepted here, that the French are better than us in military organisation.

In a letter published in a French Legitimist paper, *La Gazette de Chambord* speaks of "the holy and noble warfare," which France is about to commence in Syria. There is no doubt that men of all parties in France hail the expedition with enthusiasm, and that Louis Napoleon, the cleverest of men, has done no craftier stroke of policy since his accession to the throne.

Poor Madame Jullien—left almost destitute by the death of the great quadrille *maestro*—is to have a benefit at the Surrey Gardens next Tuesday. A constellation of great names is in the programme, and a good result hoped for earnestly. For popularising excellent music Jullien certainly deserves to be remembered.

Should the Artists' Volunteer Corps ever distinguish themselves in the field, they will not lack great painters to immortalise their deeds on canvas. The following at present hold commissions in the corps:—H W Phillips, captain; A J Lewis and J E Millais, A R A, lieutenants; F Leighton and A Nicholson, ensigns. The committee consists of Messrs. H W Phillips, John Leech, J E Millais, Sims Reeves, Frederick Leighton, F P Cockerell, Lowes Dickinson, Alfred Wigan, A J Lewis, Field Talfourd, Alfred Nicholson, W Richmond, J Thomas, Thomas Woolner, W R Cusins.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

OSBORNE, JULY 27.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Arthur, rode on horseback yesterday. Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge was in attendance.

M. and Madame Van de Weyer and Miss Van de Weyer arrived at Osborne yesterday, on a visit to her Majesty.

The Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Prince and Princess Leiningen, the Belgian Minister, Madame and Miss Van de Weyer, Lord Clyde, Miss Horatia Seymour, and Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B Phipps.

Lord Clyde left this morning.

Lady Beresford has left Portland-place for her hotel at Versailles.

Lord and Lady Stuart de Decies and the Hon. Miss Stuart, and the Baroness Prochas Pia, have left Maurigy's Hotel for Hamburg.

Lord Clanmorris and *suite* are staying at their summer residence, Seamount, for the bathing season.

Lord and Lady Mountgarrett are staying at Markree Castle, the residence of E. J. Cooper, Esq.

John George, Esq., Q.C., M.P., has arrived at his residence in Fitzwilliam-square, from London.

Isaac Butt, Esq., M.P., has returned to London.

ARMY.

TROOPS FOR CALCUTTA.—The ship Canning sailed on Friday from Gravesend, having on board the following troops for Calcutta:—1st battalion 6th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel William A Stratton and Ensign G W B Gibbs, with 38 men; 88th (Connaught Rangers), Ensign Thomas H Cuthbertson, and 154 men, all ranks; 97th (Earl of Ulster's) Lieutenant R Thompson and 132 men all ranks; and 71 of the Royal Artillery, with the following officers:—Captain Carey, Lieutenants Crutwell and Balland, with Veterinary Surgeon Dunsford and Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Meder. Staff Assistant Surgeon Scott is in medical charge of the troops.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Lieutenant Harvey, who has been nearly eight weeks under arrest for being implicated in the charges sent in against Captain Savage, is now released, and his sword has been returned to him by order of the major general commanding the district.

Twenty cases of Armstrong guns were forwarded on Friday, by the Great Northern Railway, from Sir W. Armstrong's factory at Elswick, and the most unabated activity still prevails at the Royal Arsenal in the manufacture of the same description of ordnance. A large number of heavy guns, intended exclusively for naval service, have recently been turned out, and subjected to every description of proof with the most entire success.

Among the other duties to be performed by the detachment of Royal Engineers about to be despatched to the Cape of Good Hope, will be that of assisting in erecting a large sanitorium there for the reception of the sick and wounded troops serving in China and India, who are to be forwarded to the Cape instead of being sent home to the military hospitals in this country. The non-commissioned officers and men selected for this duty are now at South Kensington, undergoing preparatory instruction previously to their embarcation.

Colonel H. D. Harness, C.B., Royal Engineers, has been appointed to succeed Colonel H. Sandham as director of the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham garrison, and will shortly receive over the command from Colonel Sandham.

NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS—JULY 27.

Master—H. W. C. Wise, to the Gorgon.

Second-Class Assistant Engineer—James Hansford, to the Russell, as supernumerary.

Acting Third-class Assistant Engineers—James Imrie, John Warner, and George Purkis, to the Asia, as supernumeraries.

THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Thomas Miles has been instituted to the Prebend of Fennor, and Rev. John Parker, curate of Kilmacthomas, to the Rectory of Fenagh.

FETE CHAMPETRE.

On Saturday Mr. Dargan gave a general holiday to all the men and women in his employment, at his linen mills, Chapelizod. For several days past preparations had been going on upon the ground selected (Bray) as the place where all should assemble. Carpenters were busily engaged in constructing tables and benches covered with cloths manufactured in the mill, for the accommodation of the large numbers that were to be present at the feast. The festivity was looked forward to by the workmen with the greatest possible interest, and nothing was left undone by their indulgent employer which could contribute to their enjoyment, or by them which could show they were unworthy of his kindness. When the extensive arrangements had been fully carried out, the fete was announced to take place on Saturday, and accordingly on that morning the entire body of operatives, nearly a thousand strong, met at Chapelizod, as the place of rendezvous from which they were to start for Bray. At eight o'clock a procession was formed, and shortly after it set out, the men carrying banners through the streets, which were lined in several places by crowds of persons. Both women and men were dressed in their gayest attire, and, as they moved along, the spectacle seemed more like a marriage feast of the old English style than a monster country party—which, in truth, it was. The procession marched rapidly as it approached the Circular-road, the two bands (formed from their own body), playing lively airs until they reached the Harcourt-street terminus at half-past nine o'clock. Here Mr. Dargan had engaged a special train to convey them out, and at a quarter to ten o'clock they all took their seats in the carriages, and proceeded on their trip, the bands playing during the entire time. On arriving at Bray-head the visitors at once proceeded to the point of destination, Dargan's Fields, where everything was in readiness to receive them. A large marquee was erected on the strand to afford shelter in case of rain, which occasionally fell. The large mass of persons then promenaded about the strand for some time, and when they had thoroughly enjoyed the exhilarating sea-breeze, and the music of the brass band, repaired to the field to partake of the good fare which Mr. Dargan had so liberally prepared for them.

Mr. White, manager of the Chapelizod Mills, proposed the health of their employer, and expressed what he was sure were the feelings of all present, the warmest gratitude for his munificent and generous treatment. The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. Owing to the large number of persons, table room could not, of course, be provided for all at the same time. Covers were, however, laid for upwards of three hundred, and when one party was satisfied, another then sat down, until all, in turn, were enabled to enjoy the treat before them. The supply of wine was abundant, and nothing could have been better than the conduct of the men on the occasion. After dinner they all dispersed in groups, and rambled, some through the town of Bray, some to the beach, and others over the hills. When evening approached they all met at the terminus; and from thence they proceeded back to Dublin, after having spent a most delightful day.

LATEST NEWS.

TIMES OFFICE, Half-past Four o'clock.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SATURDAY JULY 29.—It is asserted that the representatives of the Powers will hold another conference on Monday next, upon the convention relative to intervention in Syria.

APPROACHING REVOLUTION AT ROME.

ROME, JULY 24 (VIA MARSEILLES).—The Pope has decided upon not quitting Rome. Bills have been posted up announcing the approaching outbreak of a revolution.

SICILY AND NAPLES.

The King has accepted the resignation of the Marquis de Antoni, the Neapolitan Ambassador at Paris, who is to be replaced by the Commander Conoforti. Until the arrival of the latter, the First Secretary will conduct the business of the Legation.

NAPLES, JULY 24TH (VIA MARSEILLES.)—The official journal contains an article expressing regret at the hostile aggressions made in Sicily, whilst negociations are being carried on for the solution of the pending question at Turin, Paris, and London, and notwithstanding that the Neapolitan Government had given orders for the evacuation of Sicily by the royal troops in order to avoid the shedding of Italian blood.

The same journal repeats that an alliance between Piedmont and Naples is necessary for the welfare of Italy.

Fifteen steamers of the Royal fleet have left Naples for Sicily. An ordinance has been published by the Prefect of Police against abuses of the liberty of the press.

Sixteen persons belonging to the Court have been exiled. Numerous refugees have returned to Naples among whom are General Ulloa and Signor Davala. The existing municipality are to be renewed on the 26th August.

NAPLES, JULY 25.—Tranquility has not been disturbed at Naples.

TURKEY AND SYRIA.

PARIS, SUNDAY.—Up to yesterday the Turkish ambassador at Paris had declared to M. Thouvenel that being without any instruction from the Porte, he could in no other way take part in the Conference, relative to the European intervention in Syria than *ad referendum*. Yesterday (Saturday) only at one o'clock, p.m., the Turkish ambassador received his instructions, which were immediately communicated to him by M. Thouvenel, who thereupon convened a second conference for to-morrow (Monday) On Friday no conference took place.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY NIGHT.—The Cunard passenger steamer Etna, with New York dates to the 19th, arrived off the harbour at twelve midnight, landed passengers, and proceeded. She brings 214,600 dollars in specie. Canada and Teutonia arrived out 19th, passed Royal mail steamer Europa off Galley Head. More than 10,000 persons visited the Great Eastern yesterday. The ship will leave for England on the 16th August.

GALWAY, SATURDAY.—The (s.s.) Parana arrived here at 4 p.m. She left New York on the 17th, and St. John's on the 22nd. She brings mails, but no telegrams.

SQUADRON OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Flying Fish, the advanced despatch boat of the Prince of Wales squadron, arrived at St. John's on the 19th. The Connaught also arrived at St. John's on 19th. The Parana passed a steamer, supposed to be the North Briton, on the 13th, entering St. John's.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY EVENING.—The Royal Mail steamer Europa, from Liverpool to Boston and Halifax, arrived here this afternoon, to receive mails, passengers, and latest telegrams, and proceeded again at 3 o'clock; all well.

SOUTHAMPTON, SUNDAY.—The (s.s.) Batavia from New York on the 16th, arrived off Cowes, bringing 199 passengers and 100,000 dols. in specie for England. She spoke yesterday the British ship Robert Parker homeward bound. News anticipated.

WICKLOW FLAT AND HURDLE RACES.—These events come off, on the 16th and 17th of August. On the first day a handicap sweepstakes of 4 sovs. each, half forfeit of 2 sovs. entrance; to close with Mr. J. H. Coatsworth, the clerk of the course, at Jude's Hotel, Grafton-street, on Friday the 10th of August. A weight-for-age selling race, with 20 sovs. added, and a weight-for-age hurdle race, with 50 sovs. added, with a selling race, close as above, on Saturday the 11th of August.

ARRIVAL OF THE PARANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GALWAY, SATURDAY.—This vessel arrived here at half-past one o'clock, having on board a considerable number of passengers and the mails, consisting of seven bags, which were immediately despatched to Dublin by special train. The Parana left New York on the 17th instant, at four o'clock, p.m., and St. John's at half past one, p.m. on the 22nd. Close to Newfoundland she was encompassed by a dense fog, which retarded her voyage about sixteen hours. The vessel, however, made a good run; that from St. John's being six days, and the entire passage occupying ten days seven hours. The Connaught had arrived at St. John's on the 19th, having cleared out from Galway on the 11th; but, as owing to a slight accident, she was obliged to use only one engine for better than seven days, the tardiness of her voyage is easily accounted for. This occurrence to the machinery took place fifteen hours after the Connaught had left Galway, during which time the vessel ran close upon three hundred miles, at an average of more than nineteen miles an hour.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Several very interesting foot races and athletic games will come off this afternoon in the Rotundo Gardens, under the patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. A belt and several medals will be run for, and the sport is expected to be exceedingly good. Two military bands will be present. The following is the programme:—

100 Yards Race. First heat. To start at three o'clock. 1st prize, Champion Silver Medal; 2nd prize, Silver Medal—W H Sturdy, rose; R D Richards, green and straw; R Reeves, white, pink hoop; F Drake, H P Williams, white; J Mitchell, 14th Regiment; J Beahan, red; G Sturdy, orange and plaid.

Youths' Race, 100 Yards. First heat. To start at 3-15. 1st prize, Champion Silver Medal; 2nd prize, Silver Medal—J E Galwey, pink, blue, and white cap; F O'Loughlin, red, blue hood; J W Christian, scarlet; R C Christian, white and crimson; G H Massey, white and blue; J J Gorden, pink, purple cap.

100 Yards Race. Second heat. To start at 3-30. 1st prize, Champion Silver Medal; 2nd prize, Silver medal.—J Sheban, pink, blue cap; J D Robinson, rose and white; H C Mayer, scarlet, white star, black cap; C Beaviside, pink; F J Dure, white, blue hood; J J Spring, dark blue, blue and white cap; A Pearse, 76th Regiment, white and cherry; W Wilson, white, sky blue cap.

Youths' Race, 100 Yards. Second heat. To start at 3-45. 1st prize, Champion Silver Medal; 2nd prize, Silver Medal.—W H Yoakley, pink, red and white cap; H Lees, puce and white; K Bushe, light blue; W Pallin, striped blue, pink cap; R C Roberts, rose colour; T Connolly, red, blue cap; D M'Donnell, pink, red cap.

High Leap. To start at 4. 1st prize, Champion Silver Medal; 2nd prize, Silver Medal—E Radcliffe, blue and white; J Beahan, red; J Jude, flesh colour and pink; J B Close, blue and white; A Pearse, 76th Regiment, white and cherry; J Ward, white, blue collar.

Vaulting with the Pole. To start at 4-15. 1st prize, Champion Silver Medal; 2nd prize, Silver Medal.—A Pearse, 76th Regiment, white and cherry; E Radcliffe, white and blue; J D'Olier George, grey, rose cap.

Final Heat 100 Yards. To start at 4-30.

Final Heat, Youths' Race 100 Yards. To start at 4-45.

Throwing the Weight. To start at 5-0. 1st prize, Champion Silver Medal; 2nd prize, Silver Medal.—H C Mayer, scarlet, white star, black cap; W Beaviside, pink; J Jude, flesh colour and pink; J B Close, blue and white; T Clancy; P Hastings; T L'Estrange, check, black cap; A Pearse, 76th Regiment, white and cherry; J Ward, white, blue collar; E Dopping, red.

Hurdle Race, 400 Yards. To start at 5-15. 1st prize, Champion Silver Medal; 2nd prize, Silver Medal.—J J Kennedy, white; A H Kildahl, white, pink cap; R Carew, white; J H Russell, red and white; E Radcliffe, white and blue; A Pearse, 76th Regiment, white and cherry; F J Dure, white, blue hoop.

Vaulting with the Hands—To start at 5-30. 1st prize, Champion Silver Medal; 2nd prize, Silver Medal—H C Mayer, scarlet, white star, bk cap; A Pearse, 76th Regiment, white and cherry; J Ward, white, blue collar; G King, white.

Four Miles Race—To start at 5-45. 1st prize, Champion Belt and Gold Medal; 3rd prize, Small Silver Medal—G Perry, white, red cap; H C Mayer, scarlet, white star black cap; A Meeham, 1st R D, white, green cap; R Carew, white; W H Hore, purple and white; G Thomas, blue, white cap; A G West, 76th Regiment, white, red cap; M Mathews, green, white.

Scratch Race, Half a Mile, to be entered for on the Ground. One prize, Silver Medal.

The First and Second in each Heat will be Started for the Final Ones.

Judges—Captain Bland, 76th Regiment; R C Christian, Esq.

Starter—W Cohoon.

The decision of the judges to be final in all cases.

BAND TO PERFORM AT BRAY.

The Band of the Fermanagh Militia will, by permission of the Hon. S. Creighton, play at Bray, this day (Monday), weather permitting, from three to half-past five o'clock, under direction of Mr. D. Sicks, Bandmaster.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC TO BE PERFORMED:—

March,	"Du Sacre Le Prophete,"	Meyerbeer.
Waltzes,	"Donna Julien,"	Laurent.
Selection from	"La Sonnambula,"	Bellini.
Marche	"Quadrilles,"	D'Albert.
Christy's Minstrels,	"Potpourri,"	Kutner.
Waltzes,	"Satanella,"	Laurent.

THE GALWAY LINE.—Deputation to Mr. Whiteside, M.P.—Michael J. Cheevers, Esq., High-Sheriff of the county of Galway, George Morris, Esq., High-Sheriff of the town of Galway, with P. M. Lynch, Esq., Chairman of the Harbour Commissioners, accompanied by several most influential gentlemen, waited on Saturday upon the Right Hon. James Whiteside, M.P., to thank him for his very able support of the Galway Subsidy, and requesting his kind co-operation with the other Irish members in favour of the measure. The Right Hon. Gentleman was pleased to express his resolve to support the measure with his usual zeal.—*Galway Vindicator.*

LONDON IRISH VOLUNTEERS.—Captain Jonas, commanding the first company of this corps, has given a prize of the value of ten guineas annually, to be shot for by the members of his company.

LIMERICK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.—On Saturday, E. W. Hatchell, Esq., Inspector-General of Lunatic Asylums, visited the District Lunatic Asylum in this city, and made the following record:—"I have this day visited and inspected the Limerick District Lunatic Asylum, and found it clean, orderly, and satisfactory in every particular, and the provisions of first-rate quality."

Cashel races come off on the 25th and 26th of September next.

Nenagh Assizes will commence on Wednesday next.

THE CORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The ball of the above society took place on Friday night, in the Athenæum, Cork, and was very largely and fashionably attended. Amongst those present were—His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Clonbrock, the Earl of Cork, Hon. A. Howard, Lady F. Osborne and party, &c. Dancing commenced shortly after ten o'clock, the ball being opened by the Earl of Carlisle and the Countess of Shannon. The band of the Northumberland Militia was present, as also an excellent string band from Dublin. Dancing was kept up till a late hour.

Mr. John T. Bagot has been appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands in the new ministry of South Australia. Mr. Bagot has also been appointed a magistrate of that colony.

A Head Constable and party of constabulary, ten in number, have been located at Feeney, the neighbouring village to where outrages have been lately committed.

The guardians of the Tullamore Union have presented an address to John Hussey Walsh, Esq., J.P., D.L., on his resignation of the chairmanship.

BALLYMENA.—A Savings Bank, established under the sanction of Government, will open in Ballymena on to-morrow, Tuesday.

SANDYMOUNT CRICKET GROUND.—We are glad to see, by advertisement, that the numerous residents at this season of the year, in Sandymount and its vicinity, will be afforded to-morrow evening (Tuesday), an opportunity of witnessing a magnificent and novel display of fireworks, under the direction of Mr. John Lawrence, whose reputation as a pyrotechnic artist is already so favourably and deservedly known in the city. The gentlemen connected with the Sandymount Cricket Club have kindly thrown open their ground for the occasion, and should the weather prove auspicious, we have, no doubt, a numerous and fashionable attendance may be expected. Mr. Lawrence, amongst other novelties, intends to produce tourbillions, shells of golden rain, asteroid rockets, the whole to conclude with a grand emblematical device, in which some extraordinary transformations will take place. We hope the evening will be fine, and the attendance of spectators such as to give Mr. Lawrence encouragement for future undertakings of a similar character.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.—Among recent commercial publications has been a pamphlet by Sir John Lubbock on the clearing-house system of the London bankers, in which he recommends a measure that might effect a further very large economy in the use of bank-notes.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON.—This popular preacher has, during the last two months, been on a tour through the Continent for the renovation of his health. On Thursday night last he returned home in excellent spirits, and resumed his labours at Exeter-hall on Saturday morning. During his travels he preached in the Cathedral at Geneva, and, contrary to the Baptist mode of addressing a congregation, the rev. gentleman ascended the pulpit dressed in full canonicals. So great was the anxiety to hear him that some came as many as 200 miles for the purpose.

ETON AND WESTMINSTER EIGHT-OARED RACE.—For various reasons, but chiefly from the long interval which has elapsed since the last contest, we suppose no aquatic event has caused such intense interest among the higher classes as that race which will be rowed on Friday next between the Colleges of Eton and Westminster, from Putney to Chiswick. Of course there will be a great many steamboats in attendance on this match, and we trust that they will be as carefully kept out of the way of the competing boats as at the Easter race between the Universities. The captains can, of course, do much, but much also depends on the living freight, who are generally but too eager to be pressed onwards, forgetful or ignorant of the irreparable wrong which is thus often committed. Mr. J. W. Chitty, of Exeter College, Oxford, has consented to act as umpire, and will accompany the race in a steamboat, which will carry a favoured few, and will leave the Temple Pier at 3-30 p.m., and proceed direct to Putney. We have heard excellent accounts of both crews, both as regards the form of their rowing and their state of health; and it is to be expected that the few next evenings will see many an old rowing face on the towing-path to witness the practice.

ETON.	st	lb	WESTMINSTER.	st	lb
1. H Garnett	9	13	1. W. Wynne	8	1
2. Lord Dorington	9	10	2. A R Tomlinson	9	13
3. R Kinglake	10	3	3. A C Onslow	10	9
4. E H Wynne	10	8	4. J C Hawkshaw	10	6
5. R E L Burton	11	8	5. E R Tomlinson	10	9
6. H B Rhodes	10	10	6. B Thoms	10	12
7. C B Lawes	9	7	7. W S Wright	10	2
8. R H B Humfrey	10	5	8. J Forster	9	6
F Hopwood (cox)	6	6	J O Yates (cox)	6	6

The race will start punctually at 3-30, and we believe it is arranged that the crews and their friends shall dine together at the Star and Garter, Putney, immediately afterwards, so that they may be able to get away at an early hour. Steamers have been chartered to convey spectators by Mr. Edward Searle and George Campbell, the waterman; they will leave London about the same time as the umpire's boat.—*Bell's Life.*

THE CIRCUIT RACES.—Foot races and athletic games have become quite the rage, and from their healthful, innocent, and invigorating attributes, we wish them a deserved success. We hope the weather will be favourable for the races announced to take place in the Crescent Gardens next Wednesday evening, and we know, from the manner in which the former races were got up and carried out by Mr. Carruthers, and the gentlemen who assisted him, that no efforts will be spared to carry out these efficiently and well.

STATE OF SYRIA.—On Tuesday next, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will call the attention of the House of Lords to the affairs of Syria.

MILITIA ARTILLERY.—A parliamentary return, issued on Friday, gives the annual average cost of every effective thousand rank and file of the embodied militia artillery, including in the calculations the pay of officers and non-commissioned officers, clothing, commissariat charges and allowances, but excluding the cost of providing arms and quarters, at £46,493. The average annual cost of 1,000 rank and file of regular garrison artillery is £44,907.

THE BONMAHON STRIKE.—The strike still continues, in consequence of those of the men who are willing to work being prevented from doing so by the ill-disposed

ence. The directors have, therefore, been obliged to suspend the working of the mines for the present. The families of many of the men on strike are already in a state of distress.

KINGSTOWN PENNY BANK.—Amount of deposits received on Saturday, 28th inst., £4 13s. 4d.; number of new deposits, 15.; total amount received from the commencement, £20 18s. 11d.; total number of depositors, 165.

METROPOLITAN HALL—SPECIAL SERVICES.—Yesterday (Sunday), afternoon at 3 o'clock, the first of the three special religious services, held weekly in the above-named hall, took place, when the Rev. Thos. A. Jones was the preacher. The preacher took his text from the 32nd chapter of Deuteronomy and the 4th verse. The discourse was a sound exposition of the text, and was delivered in a calm and earnest manner, which commanded the closest attention from the assembly. The service was concluded with singing and prayer about a quarter after 4 o'clock.

A medal has been struck at Palermo in honour of Garibaldi. It is of a large size, and the resemblance to the general is perfect. It commemorates the landing at Marsala on the 21st of May, the capture of Palermo on the 27th, and gives the names of the chiefs who followed the general in his expedition—La Massa, Carini, Stocco, Cairoli, Nino, Bixio, Crispi, and Anfossi. It also bears the name of the general himself, and the year of his birth.

RUMOURS IN TURIN.—TURIN, July 24.—A monstrous *canard* has been freely distributed at Naples, in Sicily, and I believe out of Italy, viz., that a secret treaty exists between the French government and ours regarding the future arrangement of Italy. The object of this fiction is to sow discord in Italy, and to render the Piedmontese government suspected in the eyes of foreign, more especially of English, diplomacy. The distributors of this alleged treaty are agents of Lamoriciere and the dispossessed princes, and many copies have been found on a much suspected Austrian traveller. The substance of this invention is as follows:—Piedmont shall be allowed to take possession of the Two Sicilies; all propagation of her ideas in the Marches and in Umbria shall be forbidden, but if a spontaneous revolution should break out, and those countries should demand to be united to Piedmont, no intervention to prevent this shall be tolerated. France, on the other hand, will not aid Piedmont if she should ever wish to deprive Austria of Venetia by force. In return for these concessions (you see that the last is not much of one), the King of Piedmont shall, without consulting the populations, give purely and simply to France the whole of Liguria, including Genoa, the island of Sardinia, and the island of Elba!—*Letter in the Daily News.*

INSURRECTION IN BOSNIA.—The *Temeswar Gazette* says:—The reiterated attempts which have been made to excite insurrection in Bosnia have failed. Some hundreds of Servians had crossed the Drina, but were repulsed by a Turkish detachment, and had several killed. On the return of this band into Servia they were disarmed and taken under escort to Belgrade. Some conflicts have also taken place at Colachin and Gasko, in Montenegro. Some of the regular soldiers of the garrison of Belgrade had deserted, but were arrested by the peasants in the country, and delivered up to the commander of the fortress.

INROAD OF LOCUSTS.—A letter from Jassy, of the 1st instant, says:—"Locusts are committing such ravages in our country that it has been found necessary to take extraordinary measures, and raise the peasants *en masse* to destroy them. To abate this scourge, the Chamber has given the Government discretionary powers and an unlimited credit."

EXTRAORDINARY ROSE-TREE.—There is now growing in the gardens of Moors-end Charlton, Kings, near Cheltenham, the residence of George Colmore, Esq., an extraordinary white rose-tree, thirty feet in height. It is now a perfect picture, and is estimated to have between 18,000 and 20,000 blossoms upon it, being literally smothered in bloom, besides having thrown off a whole heap of petals, which lie in a cluster round it, and present the appearance of a bed of snow.—*Liverpool Courier.*

THE FROME MURDER.

ROAD, FRIDAY.—Miss Constance Kent, who was remanded on Friday last to Devizes gaol, was brought up to-day before the magistrates at the Temperance Hall, Road. Mr. Edlin, barrister, of Bristol, instructed by Mr. Dunne, of Frome, appeared for Miss Kent.

Elizabeth Gough, the nurse in the family of Mr. Kent, was re-examined, and stated that the deceased was placed in his cot by her at 11 o'clock on the night of the 29th June, and that the following morning she missed him at five o'clock; but believing that Mrs. Kent had come in during the night and taken him away, she took no particular notice of the fact, and slept till half-past six, when she dressed one of the children. About a quarter to seven she knocked at Mrs. Kent's door, and then learnt the child had been abstracted by a stranger.

William Nutt, a shoemaker, deposed to finding the body of the deceased in the water-closet, in company with a man named Benger; its head was nearly severed from its body, and they took it and laid it upon the kitchen table.

Miss Emma Moody, a young lady who was at school with the accused at Beckington, stated that she had heard Miss Constance Kent make use of expressions of dislike towards the children of Mr. Kent and his present wife, owing to the partiality shown them by their parents; also that she had complained that Mrs. Kent would not let her have the coloured dress she liked, but bought the very opposite to that she selected.

Mr. Joshua Parsons, a surgeon, residing at Beckington, and the medical attendant of Mr. Kent's family, proved making a *post mortem* examination of the body of the child. There was the mark of an incision on the night dress and flannel on the left side, cutting through the cartilage of two ribs. The mouth of the child had a blackened appearance, with the tongue protruding through the teeth; there was also a large wound on the throat, extending to the ears, and dividing the whole of the structures down to the spine; the internal organs were completely drained of blood. He saw the bed-gown of the prisoner, but observed no marks of blood upon it.

Miss Louisa Hatherill, a young lady who was at school with Miss Constance Kent, stated that she heard the prisoner complain of the partiality shown by her parents for their younger children.

Sarah Cox—I have been housemaid to Mr. Kent for three months past; it was my duty to fasten up the door and windows, and I did so on the night of the 28th June; I locked and bolted the door of the drawing-room when I went to bed, about a quarter to 11; next morning I found the door a little way open; I could not see that any force had been used, or that the window had been broken open; I did not see any footmarks on the floor, which was covered with a white drugget; I had to collect the dirty linen from the rooms on Monday mornings; that of Miss Constance was generally thrown down either in the room or on the landing, some of it on Sunday, and some on Monday; it was so on this occasion, Monday, July 2; I found a night-dress of hers on the landing on Monday morning, and took it down with the rest into a lumber room on the first floor to sort it out; I then called Miss Kent to come and put the number on the book; I perfectly remember putting this night dress of Miss Constance's into the basket on the Monday (July 2) after the murder; I am certain of it; I left the basket in the lumber-room when I went down to the inquest, about eleven o'clock, with the nurse; Mr. and Mrs. Kent, the three young ladies, Master Kent, the young children, and the cook remained in the house; the baskets were covered up with the kitchen tablecloth and Mrs. Kent's dress, and the lumber-room was not locked; the laundress was to come for them about twelve or one o'clock that day; I know that I put three night dresses into the basket, and besides them Miss Elizabeth Kent made up her own bundle for herself; Miss Constance came to the door of the lumber-room after the things were in the basket, but I had not quite finished packing them; she asked me if I would look in her slip pocket, and see if she had left her purse there; I looked in the basket, and told her it was not there; she then asked me to go down and get her a glass of water; I did so, and she followed me to the top of the back stairs as I went out of the room; I found her there when I returned with the water, and I think I was not gone near a minute, for I went very quickly; the lumber-room is on the same floor as the nursery; she drank the water and went up the other back stairs, towards her own room; there was no further conversation between us; I covered down the basket, and did not return to it; it was on Tuesday evening that I heard of the missing night shirt, and I have never seen it since; the ladies of the family change their night dresses twice a week, but I cannot say on what night; I think each takes out the clean things for herself; my bedroom is adjoining Miss Constance's, with only a papered wall, or boards, or something between; I can hear everything very plainly, but I don't recollect being awakened on the night of the murder. Cross-examined—During the time I have lived in the house I have never seen anything unkind or unsisterly in her conduct towards the deceased; nor have I ever heard her say anything unkind to him, or show any ill-feeling towards him.

Mrs. Holley, the washerwoman of the family, stated that she fetched the clothes from the house the same day, and when she got home she found that a bedgown belonging to Miss Constance was missing. There were three entered in the book, and only two could be found. This was the last witness examined.

Mr. Edlin made a most powerful appeal to the bench, contending that there was not a tittle of evidence against the prisoner, and the magistrates, after a private consultation, discharged the prisoner on her father entering into £200 recognisance to produce her if required.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.
THIS DAY (MONDAY), JULY 30.
ORDERS OF THE DAY.

...orts Bill; third reading.
...cise Duties Bill; committee.
...vorce Court Bill—(Lords).
...ntures, Mortgages, &c., Bill—(Lords); second reading.
...tifications and Works; committee.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Lindsay—European and Australian Mail Company—...of memorial from the European and Australian Mail ...pany to the Government; and of any correspondence ...ing the claims of that company.

...Committee on Fortifications and Works.

...Lindsay—To move as an amendment to the proposed ...ion, "That, as the main defences of Great Britain ...aggression depends on an efficient navy, it is not ex...to enter into a large expenditure on permanent land ...fications."

...Bright—As an amendment to the proposed resolution to ..."That the estimates for the military and naval services ...before this House during the present session amount to ...of £29,760,000, which sum this House has voted, or ...prepared to vote; that a further sum of £8,800,000 has ...voted towards military and naval expenditure in China; ...having regard to this large expenditure, this House ...to postpone the consideration of the report of De... Committee till a future period."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, JULY 27.

MILITIA BILL.

Earl DE GREY and RIPON, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said the first power which it would confer was to enable her Majesty to unite together, for the purpose of forming an Artillery Militia, portions of the militia of adjoining counties, as well as of divisions of counties. Provision was next made for the establishment, by the joint action of district counties, of stores. The machinery for that purpose had been adopted from an Act passed some years ago for the establishment of joint lunatic asylums by different counties. Owing to the different arrangements with respect to county rates in Ireland, it had been necessary to alter the wording of the clauses relating to that country, but the object contemplated was precisely the same. The inconvenience which had been experienced from the nonability of borough justices to administer oaths to militia volunteers was remedied; and it was enacted that immediately on their enrolment it should be lawful to drill recruits for a limited period at head-quarters, by which means the adjutant would not only be able to acquaint himself more thoroughly with their appearance, but the men would be much better prepared when they subsequently came up for their 28 days' training. Some doubt having arisen as to whether an order from the Secretary of State was required in every case to determine whether deserters should be tried summarily before a justice of the peace or by a court-martial, it was provided that by this bill they might in future be tried summarily by a justice in every case, where express directions to the contrary were not given. By the last two clauses of the bill the principle existing with regard to England was extended to the other portions of the United Kingdom. The quota of militia for England and Wales was 80,000; but in case of invasion that force might be increased 50 per cent. It was now provided that under similar circumstances the Irish and Scotch contingents might be enlarged in like proportion; but the provision, of course, would be inoperative except in case of actual invasion. It only remained for him to state that most of these alterations in the law relating to the militia force had been adopted in compliance with recommendations of the Royal Commission of last year, and all of them had been suggested by the inquiries conducted by that commission. It was the wish of his right hon. friend the Secretary of State for War to carry out, as far as possible, the views of the commissioners, and he believed that the changes which the Government had adopted, in accordance with their recommendation, had been attended with beneficial effect. In the condition of the militia this year tendency to improvement was exhibited, which led the Government to hope that if it were placed on a proper footing, and left as it ought to be, as a reserve and local force, it would recover from the state of depression resulting from the course which had been pursued under circumstances of great difficulty and pressure, and become a really valuable adjunct to the defences of the country. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of MALMESBURY entertained the same hope with regard to the future of the militia as his noble friend, but said there could be no doubt that the recruiting of the militia would be much more extensive if the convenience of the different regiments were consulted. No difficulty whatever would have been felt in keeping up the establishment of the Hampshire Artillery Militia, which he had the honour to command, if it had been stationed at Portsmouth, as Sir J. Scarlett recommended. But instead of that the regiment was quartered in Wales, and the Lancashire Artillery were taken all the way down to Portsmouth. In time of peace he could not see any necessity for such capricious quartering, and he was quite satisfied that except under circumstances of urgent necessity the contrary was the more judicious course. When regiments were a long way distant from their own part of the country recruiting officers found it impossible to induce men to join head-quarters.

Lord HARDINGE expressed his satisfaction at the willingness with which the Government were carrying out the recommendations of the commission. Having been one of those of whom it was composed, he knew the great attention which they had bestowed on all subjects affecting the efficiency of that force, and, in particular, the care with which they had considered the question of whole or partial embodiment. Most of the desertions, of which so much had been said, were owing, he believed, to the fact that recruiting officers, under the pressure of circumstances, had raised men at a distance from the county to which the corps belonged. He knew of one regiment which had been recruited almost entirely in London; it was, therefore, not to be wondered at that the men were not forthcoming. The provisions of the Act of last year had tended materially to improve the condition of the militia, and to render it no longer a merely paper force. He wished to know whether the Government intended to make any increase in the allowances of non-commissioned officers on the permanent staff, which at present were so low that it was almost impossible to induce non-commissioned officers to remain on it.

After a few words from Lord MELVILLE,

The Duke of BUCCLEUCH pointed out the inconvenience of having to refer to so many Acts on the same subject, and suggested that all the Acts relating to the militia should be consolidated.

Earl DE GREY and RIPON said the Government had considered the propriety of consolidating these acts, but it was necessary that amendment should precede consolidation. He was glad to say that it was the intention of the Government to raise the rates of pay of non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff.

The bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, JULY 27.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND) BILL.

The consideration of this bill in committee was resumed.

On clause 36,

Mr. DEASY said he had prepared an amendment which, he thought, would meet the objections which had been urged against the clause. He now proposed that the period of imprisonment for wilful breach of the order of the magistrate distraining should be limited to one instead of three months.

The clause, as amended, was agreed to. Clauses up to 48 were also agreed to.

On clause 49, giving the landlord power to distrain for one year's rent,

Mr. HENNESSY moved that the clause be omitted, and the power of distress altogether abolished.

Mr. DEASY said that he himself was in favour of the abolition of the power of distraining, but he feared that so long as it was the law in England, the bill without the clause would not be passed by the other House. But, as he could not do away with the power, he had in the bill limited it to one year.

Mr. MAGUIRE hoped that the right hon. gentleman would not insist on the retention of the clause, and assured the Government that he had reason to know that the greatest cruelties and injustice had been perpetrated on tenants under the existing law. He could not see why the landlord should at all have the power of distress, or why he should stand in a different position from the merchant or trader, or any other creditor of the tenant. (Hear, hear.) No stronger argument could be adduced for the omission of the clause than the speech of the right hon. gentleman the Attorney-General himself—(hear, hear)—and he wished that under all the circumstances the motion would be agreed to.

Mr. MONSELL agreed with his hon. friend the member for Dungarvon that the power of distress should be removed altogether, but suggested as a compromise that it might be retained in the bill in the case of leases, but done away with in the case of tenants at will. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SULLIVAN supported the motion, and observed that he felt assured that the total abolition of the power would be received with equal approbation by both landlords and tenants in Ireland.

Mr. DEASY said that he himself, as he had already stated, was in favour of the abolition of the power, but he should nevertheless confess that he had been much pressed by the argument, that it was necessary for the protection of the landlord in the case of an absconding tenant. He felt assured that no hon. member would object to any power which was necessary to prevent a fraudulent proceeding on the part of the tenant—(hear, hear)—but, while he could not consent to the omission of the clause altogether from the bill, he would undertake to consider in bringing up the report, how the wishes of the committee could be met in the matter.

Colonel DUNNE observed, that if they desired to pass the bill through the other House, they would retain the clause. He himself objected to distress being exercised, except to prevent fraud on the part of the tenant; but he thought that the retention of the power was necessary to the passing of the bill.

Mr. BRADY was quite satisfied, from his knowledge of England, that if the clause were removed, the bill would not pass the Lords. He therefore begged of his friends to be moderate in their demands, and to accept the assurance of the right hon. gentleman to consider the question on bringing up the report.

Mr. MAGUIRE said he repudiated that kind of argument altogether. He objected to the suggestion that because a certain course might lead to the rejection of a bill in another place, they were, therefore, not to attempt legislation in that direction at all. (Hear, hear.) He thought they were bound to do what was right, no matter what the consequences might be. He thought they might be satisfied with the proposal of his hon. friend the member for Limerick, which would have a most admirable effect, by inducing landlords to give leases. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the committee would not be persuaded to ride off with the idea that the power of distraint was never used in Ireland. He could show many instances where it had been used to the utter ruin of men. (Hear, hear.) It was idle to talk of the power of replevin, where there was a poor man on the one side, and a powerful proprietor on the other, who, perhaps, desired to coerce the tenant for some political object. He had known cases in which men were crushed to the earth in consequence of excessive distraints which occurred year after year, until at last they were driven away from the country altogether. He advocated moderation in their demands, and therefore supported the modified proposal of his hon. friend.

Mr. DEASY said he was not entering into any undertaking how to introduce such a clause on the report. He was not in a position to give any such undertaking. He must consult with others. He merely undertook to give an opportunity for the discussion of the question or bringing up the report.

Mr. M'CANN was as much opposed to the law of distress as any member of the House could be, but it was the law of England now, and he feared there would be some difficulty in persuading English members, and especially the members of the other House, to agree to its entire abolition. He was aware that the power had been often harshly exercised, but in the bill it was confined to one year's rent, and that was a great improvement. He hoped, however, that the suggestion of the right hon. gentleman the member for Limerick (Mr. Monsell), would be considered by the Government.

Mr. LEFROY begged of his hon. friends to be cautious how they urged upon Government extreme or excessive points in this matter. If, in consequence of such pressure, Government once yielded, or made a promise of yielding, on those points, it would be better for them not to waste their time in discussing the bill, which, under such circumstances, he was confident would never be passed by the other House.

Mr. CARDWELL reminded the hon. gentleman that no concession whatever had been made by his right hon. friend the Attorney-General, who had simply undertaken to consider the question. The clause was intended to limit the power of vexatious distress, but to maintain it for the protection of the landlord in such cases as that of an absconding tenant.

Colonel FRENCH observed that the thin attendance of members on the benches at either side of the House proved that no objection was entertained to the bill, but he still hoped that if the power of distress were maintained, the suggestion of his right hon. friend (Mr. Monsell) as to its limitation would be fairly considered.

Mr. BAGWELL considered that it was utterly impossible to do away, as proposed, with the power of distress. In the South of Ireland, particularly, it was the custom to let out farms as grass land. The farmer turned in his stock, &c., and virtually paid so much for the grass, and he could not see how, in the absence of the right of distress, the landlord could have any security against such a person selling his stock at the end of the season and absconding to America. If they did away with the law of distress altogether, they should make provision for such a case, but he could not see how it could be met otherwise than it was at present.

Colonel VANDELEUR would be glad to see the law of distress abolished altogether, but he could not see how it could be done with justice even to the farmers, who, in the absence of such a power, would be prevented from sub-letting their farms. He should be happy to see vexatious distress done away with altogether; but as the bill limited the power to one year's rent, he was perfectly satisfied that it would meet the evil that was now experienced.

Mr. BRADY said that the Absconding Debtors Act did not extend to Ireland, and under such circumstances he did not think it fair that the law of distress should be altogether abolished. It might, however, with advantage be modified in the manner proposed by the hon gentleman the member for Limerick.

Mr. O'BRIEN urged that the power led to improvident bargains, and that it would be well to have it removed.

Mr. M'MAHON considered, from his experience of England, that there would be no difficulty in passing the bill without the clause through the House of Lords. In England no respectable landlord ever distrained, nor was it generally done even in Ireland. It was beginning, too, to be felt in England that the power increased competition too much, and that if it did not exist landlords would look more than they did at present to the character of the tenants whom they admitted. The Law Amendment Society was strongly of opinion that the power of distress should be altogether abolished, and he therefore hoped that the clause would be omitted.

Mr. STACPOOLE suggested that a difficulty might be got over by simply giving the landlord power to distrain, but not to sell.

After some further conversation,

Mr. HENNESSY expressed his readiness to withdraw his motion, on the undertaking given by Government that the matter would be considered on the report.

The motion was then withdrawn, and the clause allowed to stand part of the bill.

Clause 50 was also agreed to.

On clause 51, extending the power of the Assistant Barristers' Court in actions of ejectment up to £100 rent,

Mr. M'MAHON moved its omission, but was defeated on a division, by 57 to 7.

Clause 57 was struck out.

On clause 76, charging the tenant with double rent for wilful overholding,

Mr. MAGUIRE considered the provision most objectionable. A tenant might overhold, in the belief that he had a legal right to do so, and it would be unjust, under such circumstances, to charge him with double rent.

Mr. MONSELL suggested that they should also insert "fraudulently."

Mr. DEASY said that the clause did not alter the existing law, which could not be exercised unless the tenant, after a demand in writing by the landlord for possession, wilfully and deliberately overheld, and with the knowledge that he had no right to do so.

The clause was agreed to. The other clauses were also agreed to, except clause 96, which was struck out.

Mr. DEASY said that notice of a clause should be put on the paper by the hon. member for Waterford (Mr. Hassard), and as he considered it an improvement he would, in the absence of the hon. gentleman, move its insertion in the bill. The object of the clause was to provide that the surrender to a resumption by a landlord of any portion of the premises demised by a lease should not in any manner prejudice or affect the rights of the landlord, whether by action, or entry, or ejectment, as to the residue of the premises.

The clause was agreed to.

Mr. SULLIVAN said he had had some conversation on the subject of the Landlord and Tenant Bill, and the Leasing Powers (Ireland) Bill, with a very distinguished member of that House; and it occurred to them that, at last, after all the enormous amount of agitation existing in Ireland, and after the pledges recently given upon every hustings on the tenant-right question—a question through whose medium alone many honourable gentlemen had found their way into that House—it was but justice that something should be done which would enable Irish members to go back to their constituents, and show that some advantage had really been obtained for the Irish tenant. (Hear, hear.) He would ask any dispassionate gentleman who looked at the legislation which had already taken place on the subject, to lay his hand on his heart and say whether he had yet carved out the pledges which he had solemnly made on the hustings. (Hear, hear.) Priests had been arrayed against priests, landlord against tenant, upon the question of tenant right in Ireland; all the worst blood in the country had been aroused; and was all this to end in a species of legislative abortion? (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Dublin (Mr Whiteside), with whom he had conferred upon the subject, had done him the honour of placing in his hands a series of clauses which, he believed, would, to some extent at least, help to forward the interests of the tenant. These clauses he (Mr. Sullivan) would proceed to lay *seriatim* before the committee, and he trusted that they meet with no objection on the part of the Government. He felt certain that any dispassionate man who would read the clauses over must come to the conclusion that they would, at least, do something towards discharging the duty owed to the tenantry of Ireland. The hon. member concluded by moving the first of the clauses which he had had entrusted to him, and the effect of which was, that fixtures of trade and agriculture, erected by the tenant at his sole expense, and so attached to the freehold that they could be removed without substantial damage to the freehold or the fixtures itself, and which were not so erected in pursuance of any agreement, or in violation of any objection in that behalf, might be removed by the tenant during the tenancy, or when the tenancy terminated by some uncertain event, and without the act or default of the tenant within a reasonable time after such determination.

Mr. DEASY said that the clauses which the hon. gentleman intended to propose dealt not only with the law of agricultural fixtures, but also with the law of trade fixtures and fixtures in general. It appeared to him, certainly, that it would be desirable to deal with the law of fixtures; but he thought it would be better to do so in a separate act than at the end of a bill which was simply intended to consolidate the law of landlord and tenant. He hoped, therefore, that the clauses would not be persevered in.

Mr. M'MAHON observed that the argument of the right hon. gentleman was the strongest that could be urged in favour of the clauses. The bill was intended to consolidate the law of landlord and tenant, but how could it be said that it effected that object if it left altogether untouched the law of agricultural fixtures. Trade fixtures were already provided for by the common law, and he trusted they would now consent to a clause for the purpose of also protecting agricultural fixtures. It would do no wrong to the landlord, and would afford a good reason for the acceptance of the bill in Ireland.

Mr. MONSELL suggested that the difficulty in the matter might be met by confining the clause altogether to agricultural fixtures. He reminded the House that a committee had sat on this subject a few years ago, and that, after recording it as their opinion that the distinction which existed as to fixtures did not appear to be founded in reason, they recommended that the tenant's privilege of removal with respect to trade fixtures should be also extended to those erected for agricultural purposes. (Hear, hear.) He thought they might now fairly carry out that recommendation, and he believed that by doing so they would greatly promote the objects they all had in view—to induce the farmers to erect farm buildings on their lands. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel FRENCH said that this was an object which they had been seeking for years, and he hoped they would now avail of the opportunity to secure it. (Hear, hear.) He thought that nothing could be more fair than the proposition before them. It did not interfere with leases or agreements, and fully protected both landlord and tenant.

Mr. BRADY also supported the clause.

Sir E. GROGAN said that every measure which was calculated to increase the use of agricultural machinery in Ireland would meet with the concurrence of all parties, but they should take care how they introduced any compulsory principle, which would render the defeat of the bill in the other house more inevitable. It seemed to him that the best course would be, to deal with the law of fixtures in a separate act.

Mr. DEASY thought it very reasonable that the law with respect to trade fixtures should be applied to agricultural fixtures also, which could be removed without injury to the freehold, and he therefore considered the first clause unobjectionable. Not so with the second. It applied to all buildings, and contained no provision for their removal without damage to the freehold. Under it the tenant in the very act of removal might destroy the whole subject of the demise, or might use it as a means of coercing the landlord into excessive compensation. (Hear, hear.) It was therefore quite impossible that he could assent to it, but he should not object to the first clause.

Sir E. GROGAN suggested that some definite time should be fixed for the removal of the fixtures; "within reasonable time" was too indefinite. Two months after the termination of the tenancy were fixed as the period within which, or during the tenancy the fixtures might be removed.

The clause as amended was agreed to.

Mr. SULLIVAN then moved the second clause, which applied to buildings in general, but contained no provision for their removal, without damage to the freehold.

After some discussion, the clause was negatived on a division by 71 to 25. It was therefore lost.

The bill was then passed through committee, and the chairman was ordered to report it to the House.

Friday Night.

POOR LAW CONTINUANCE (IRELAND) BILL.

On the report of amendment being brought up,

Mr. HENNESSY moved the insertion of a clause, compelling boards of guardians to have pauper children up to the age of six maintained outside the workhouse, and giving a discretionary power to the same effect as regards children up to the age of twelve.

Mr. VANCE opposed the clause, and complained that the bill had not been confined, as had been promised, to a simple measure of continuance. He also stated that the ratepayers of Dublin were opposed to such a clause.

Mr. COGAN strongly urged the Chief Secretary for Ireland to consent to the admission of the clause, which would give the greatest satisfaction to the people of Ireland.

Mr. BRADY said the question was really one of life and death. The system pursued in Ireland of bringing up young children in close and ill-ventilated workhouses, receiving from day to day the same kind of nourishment, without change either of scene or dietary, tended to spread mortality among them to a fearful extent. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible such a system could be carried on without causing infant mortality. Even where this consequence did not result, children reared up within the precincts of a workhouse became degraded, lost all feeling of independence, and ultimately came to look upon the workhouse as their natural home. Thus the interests of the ratepayers were injured as well, and the growth of pauperism always kept up. The clause involved a question of vital importance to the people of Ireland, and if it were passed, he believed it would not only tend to the great saving of life, but would lessen the expense of the workhouse system. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M'CANN was sure that every member who had heard the statement of the hon. member for Kinsale (Sir G. Arnott) the other night, with regard to the mortality of children in workhouses, must support the clause. He appealed to English members to aid in putting a stop to such a state of things.

Colonel DICKSON bore witness to the fearful condition of children in workhouses. He supported the clause, and denied that it would involve any considerable additional expenditure, while it would unquestionably give a greater chance for the growth of habits of self dependence in the children. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. NEWDEGATE objected to the charges which were made upon Irish boards of guardians, and opposed the clause because of the effect which he maintained it would have in a religious point of view.

Mr. MAGUIRE denied that any charge had been made against Irish boards of guardians. He had himself made no such charge; none of his hon. friends had made any, and therefore, Irish boards of guardians did not require the protection of the hon. gentleman who had just spoken. (Hear, hear.) In England the children were removed to country districts, and were not kept in unhealthy workhouses. (Hear, hear.) They were sent to places where they had playgrounds, and where they could develope their bodies and their intellects. The evils complained of in Irish workhouses were not to be attributed to any fault on the part of guardians, but to the fact, that under the present system they were compelled to keep hundreds, and, in some instances, even thousands of human beings in one place. Ophthalmia, scrofula, and other diseases necessarily resulted from the vitiated atmosphere which prevailed in such places. The question was not one to be dealt with as a mere point of Parliamentary etiquette regarding the present bill, and whether it ought to be a simple continuance bill or not. He denied that any cause of complaint existed on that ground against the Government, but he maintained that the present question was a question of humanity, and in that sense he advocated the clause.

Mr. HENRY HERBERT would have preferred that the bill had been simply one of continuance, but, looking at the mortality which prevailed in workhouses among infants, he should not oppose the clause. At the same time, he thought its effect ought to be limited to children under six years.

The O'DONOGHUE supported the clause.

Mr. WHALLEY could not but believe that the real object of the Irish members who supported the clause was for the purpose of proselytising, and placing the children under the control of a certain section of the Roman Catholic clergy. (Oh, oh, and laughter.)

Colonel DUNNE supported the clause.

Mr. CARDWELL said he could not consent to the clause in its present shape, because it was so framed as to be compulsory in all cases, which might, in many instances, be open to very serious objection. He suggested that it should be modified to that extent.

Mr. HENNESSY acceded to the suggestion, and modified the clause, so as to lead a discretion with Boards of Guardians.

Colonel DICKSON said he was as sincere a Protestant as the hon. member for Peterborough (Mr. Whalley) or the hon. member for North Warwickshire (Mr. Newdegate), and he protested against the assertion that Irish members were influenced upon this subject by sectarian considerations. (Hear, hear.) They were influenced solely by considerations of humanity. (Cheers.)

Mr. NEWDEGATE proposed as an amendment, that the effect of the clause be limited to children under the age of six years.

The House then divided, when there appeared

For the clause, ...	71
For the amendment, ...	10
Majority for the clause, ...	—61

The clause was therefore inserted in the bill, and the report agreed to.

HOLYHEAD HARBOUR.

Mr. LEFROY urged upon the Government the necessity of providing better accommodation at this harbour, and asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether the temporary arrangements for bringing the new packets safely alongside at Holyhead in all weather to land mails and passengers would be quite completed on the commencement of the improved service early in August?

Sir E. GROGAN hoped the Government would take immediate steps for carrying out the agreement made with the companies.

Mr. LAING assured the hon. member for Dublin that the temporary arrangements at Holyhead had not been neglected. There was a difference of opinion as to the best mode of carrying out a permanent pier; but Mr. Hawkshaw, the Government engineer, had directed such temporary arrangements as would meet the wishes and necessities of the packets and passengers for the present. With respect to the question of the hon. member for Dungarvan (Mr. Maguire) he could only say that the dismissal of Mr. Dunne took place 13 years ago, but the Government would look again into the case, and if the hon. member should be dissatisfied with the result of that inquiry, he could make a specific motion on the subject.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. 76TH REGIMENT.

We briefly alluded in our paper of the 24th inst. to a match between the officers of the Garrison and the Civil Service, which was to have come off on the Phoenix ground, on Wednesday and Thursday last. An alteration, however, was made at the eleventh hour, in consequence of the Garrison being unable to secure the services of some of their best men, who were engaged at the Curragh; and, that no disappointment might be felt, Captain Bland, of the 76th, brought into the field an eleven from his own regiment. A close and exciting match ensued. The full score annexed, will give to every cricketer, an idea of the general character of the play, and will add another to the many recorded instances, of the doubtful issues of this noble game. It will be seen that the Civil Service won by one wicket only. They had to make thirty-five runs to tie, thirty-six to win; nine wickets went down for the tie; and their last man on going in had to face the bowling. Luckily he scored off the first ball he received, and thus the game was won.

The match between the Garrison and the Civil Service will it is hoped, come off shortly.

On Tuesday, the Kingstown Club play the Carlow, at the Phoenix ground; and on Wednesday the latter club try conclusions with the 76th Regiment.

76TH REGIMENT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
A Pearse, Esq, c (borrowed man),	0	b King,	16
Corporal Wilder, b Manning,	2	run out,	4
Sergeant Leary, b Manning,	0	c Hallows,	2
J Alexander, Esq, b Hallows,	0	run out,	2
Captain Bland, b Manning,	8	c Uslin,	1
Sergeant Bennett, b Manning,	7	run out,	0
Captain Caldecott, c Martley,	9	c Hallows,	9
Sergeant Langford, c Manning,	13	run out,	1
Corporal Wright, b Hallows,	0	c Hallows,	0
Sergeant-Major Cooke, not out,	9	b King,	0
Sergeant Thompson, b Murphy,	0	not out,	0
B		b 4, l b 2, n b 2, w 2,	
Total 1st Innings,	48	Total 2nd Innings,	47

CIVIL SERVICE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C J Manning, Esq, b Bennett,	19	b Bennett,	0
R S Hobart, Esq, c Langford,	1	b Bland,	0
G Barry, Esq, c Wilder,	27	c Pearse,	12
B Harrows, Esq, c Bland,	4	b Bennett,	1
A J King, Esq, b Bland,	1	not out,	8
H Bruen, Esq, M P, c Bennett,	2	b Bland,	0
J Samuels, Esq, b Bennett,	0	run out,	8
J Murphy, Esq, stumped Pearse,	1	b Bland,	0
R D Uslin, Esq, b Bland,	1	run out	1
H H Martley, Esq, b Bland,	2	not out,	1
C O Wiley, Esq, not out,	0	b Bland,	3
B	5	B	2
Total, 1st Innings,	60	Total, 2nd Innings,	36

THE UNITED ALL IRELAND ELEVEN.

Our cricketing friends will be glad to hear that this celebrated Eleven will leave Dublin this day (Monday), by the one o'clock train, for Belfast, to contend against 22 of the North of Ireland; from thence they proceed to Glasgow, to play two matches in Scotland.

Ireland, on this occasion, will be represented by the following gentlemen and players—viz.:—S Arthur, Esq; G Barry, Esq; A Brenan, Esq; E Kinahan, Esq; G Kinahan, Esq; J F Mahaffy, Esq; J Pennell, Esq; J Quinn, Esq; J Roberts, Esq; P Doyle, and C Laurence. In the Belfast match, C Guinness, Esq, will play in place of Mr. Pennell.

This being the first time the United have left their own shores, the result is looked forward to with more than ordinary interest.

RATHMINES VOLUNTEERS v. THE VOLUNTEERS.

This match was played on the grounds of the former, on Saturday the 28th, and was decided in favour of the Rathmines, in one innings, and 56 runs to spare. For the Rathmines the batting and bowling of Messrs. T. Phillips J. Benson, senior, and W. Smith, was excellent. For the Volunteers, the bowling of Mr. G. Slattery and the fielding of Mr. J. Waterson was very good. Subjoined is the score:—

THE VOLUNTEERS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A M'Nally, c W Smith, b T Phillips,	0	b T Phillips,	1
W Lawler, b J Benson, sen,	0	b T Phillips,	0
G Slattery, c G Benson, b T Phillips,	9	b W Smith,	1
T Phillips, c J Benson, sen, b T Phillips,	1	c G Benson, b J Benson,	2
J Braigie, b T Phillips,	2	run out,	1
J Waterson, b J Benson, sen,	5	b J Benson, sen,	4
W Jones, b J Benson, sen,	0	c and b J Benson, sen,	0
O Cavendish, run out,	2	c T Phillips, b W Smith,	0
A Creagan, run out,	0	b Phillips,	2
		c W Smith, b J Benson, sen,	0
A Cooper, not out,	0	not out,	1
— M'Guigan, b W Smith,	0		
B	1	L b 1, w b 1	2
Total,	20	Total,	14

THE RATHMINES v. VOLUNTEERS.

T Phipps, c A Creagan, b G Slattery,	27
W Smith, c J Waterson, b A Creagan,	11
C Purcell, c J Waterson, b A Creagan,	1
J Benson, sen, b G Slattery,	17
R Tyrrell, b G Slattery,	0
G Benson, c J Waterson, b A Creagan,	5
D Ferguson, not out,	8
H Purcell, b G Slattery,	11
J Hunt, run out,	6
J Hatchell, b Slattery,	0
B 3, w b 1,	4
Total,	90

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON INTELLIGENCE.—July 28.—Arrivals—July 20, the Resolution, the Duke of Rutland, from the Channel Isles; the Galley of Lorn, the Marquis of Breadalbane, from the westward; 22d, the Enchantress, Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart., from the Channel Isles; the Czarina, Sir George S. Studey, from Portland; 23d, the Cayman, R. B. Baxendale, Esq, from Cherbourg; the Wizard, Wm. Delafield, Esq., from Portsmouth; 25th, the Beatrice, John E. W. Rolls, Esq., and Eugenie, Richard Frankland, Esq., both from Ireland; 26th, the Nymph, Sir John Bayley, Bart., from the eastward; 23d, the Fair Rosamond, John Wardlaw, Esq., from the eastward; 24th, the Derwent, from Portsmouth. The Regatta.—It is to be observed that the £100 Prize, open to yachts of any Royal yacht club, is to be sailed for on Saturday, Aug. 4.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NAPLES.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa states that, in consequence of new instructions, the National Guard of Naples is to be composed of 24,000 men, or 2,000 for each quarter.

A letter from Naples says:—

"We have a deluge of newspapers in the streets every night. The best are the *Nomade* and the *Iride*; the most amusing the *Cuorpo di Napoli* (in the dialect of Naples), and the *Lume a gas*. These papers, some of which have a considerable sale, have but little influence; they do not lead public opinion, but they express it. On this ground they are worth reading. Observe that all the journals belong to the opposition, even the *Official Journal* in some degree. Some of them do cry 'Hurrah for the Ministry!' but none say 'God save the King!' All extol Garibaldi, whose portrait is selling openly at all prices, and for five sous in the streets. The best are those by the King's photographer. The population is somewhat agitated and uneasy. The populace continue to hunt after the old police agents, sbirri, and jailers, whom the lazzaroni scent out with great tact, and deliver up to the military commandant. As for the wealthy, they are not afraid of the lazzaroni, but of the soldiers. The Royal Guard has left, or at least disappeared. The town is quiet, and the shops are open.

THE STATE OF SYRIA.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a private letter:—

BEYROUT, JULY 3.—The time is come . . . that I always feared. Moslem fanaticism, unless checked, will soon be uncontrollable, and each successive mail from the Ottoman East will bring you fresh accounts of massacres and atrocious cruelties. The war in Syria is instigated at Constantinople. The Druses, under the plausible excuse of the country being in a state of civil warfare, are prompted to slaughter all the males among the Christians. You will see in the papers the accounts of the massacres of Deir-el-Kamar, Hasheiya, and Rashiya. In each of these cases did the Moslem commander of the troops advise the Christians to lay down their arms, and if they obeyed he promised them perfect safety. For greater security, he invited them into the Serai—the barracks; there he crowded the men together, Hasheiya being then three days without water. The gates were at last thrown open, and in presence of the Turkish troops the Druses massacred every creature, defenceless as they were, while the soldiers lent their willing aid; the women were spared, but in many cases horribly ill-treated—not by the Druses, but by the Turkish soldiers. Six or seven thousand males have perished; children of three or four years of age are torn from their mothers, and cut into pieces before their face. In short, recall, if you can bear it, what you have heard of the affairs in India in 1857, and you may imagine what the Christians of Syria have suffered. 24,000 women and children, many of them of good and rich families, are starving and begging their bread. Every house is burned in some of the towns. I can tell from personal observation having been all over the mountain. The Consuls-General of the five Great Powers having decided on a mission to the great Druse chiefs, they appointed me as their envoy, and I went off alone, attended only by a janissary from each Consul-General, to treat, they having long given up all faith in the Pasha, by whose orders these atrocities are committed. I spent five days in the mountains, leaving nothing untried, and urging the strongest arguments on the chiefs. I demanded a cessation of this warfare; the result at present (I am just returned) is a truce, which I trust may be prolonged into peace. Meanwhile the terror of all the people in every town is very great. Had we not had a ship of war Beyrout would have fallen by the hands of the fanatical Moslems.

Damascus is, indeed, in danger, as also Aleppo. Already they have insisted on Christians wearing the old dress which has been disused since Sultan Mahomed's time; and unless we take energetic and immediate measures it is all over with the Christians in the East—24,000 women and children begging bread! Send this letter to Lady Radstock and to all you know; beg, entreat, that they will assist these poor people. Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Coutts for a fund which has been set going. The Syrian merchants have done all they can. If you could only see the sights I have seen—Deir-el-Kamar, the ancient capital of Lebanon, all burned, and the dead lying in great heaps along the street unburied, and being devoured by the hyenas, jackals, eagles, and vultures—hundreds of them!—if you saw the frightful wounds, the women wailing for their husbands and brothers, who were killed before their very faces, you would indeed wish for an end of these things. I can't write more as I am much employed, being turned "diplomate" perforce. Pray, collect all you can.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

(From the *Army and Navy Gazette.*)

All the accounts we receive from China concur in representing everything as going on as well as possible as regards the British expedition. The whole of the troops had arrived, with the exception of the siege train, and there was at hand a small siege train sufficient to commence with until its arrival. The army was in wonderfully good health, excellent spirits, and from the generals downwards full of mutual confidence. The expedition was about to start for the north, but at the date of our advices there appeared to be considerable doubt as to the French being ready in time. Indeed, the accounts we hear on excellent authority of the state of our allies are not calculated to sustain their boasted superiority in organisation. They had no horses for their guns, next to no commissariat, and very few carriage animals for stores, &c. We understand that an offer, made by Sir Hope Grant, of a number of ponies was at first accepted by General Montauban, but afterwards rejected on the score of their expense, which was no more than that at which they had been supplied to the British army. Let us hope it will not end in our allies expecting us to supply those deficiencies, which it is their pride to say they experience generally to a much less extent than ourselves.

THE EMPEROR AND THE EDITOR.—The following letter appears in Saturday's issue of the *Tipperary Examiner* the editor of which had already declared his dissent from the charges of enmity to the Pope which were made by many of the Irish Catholic Prelates against Napoleon III. The letter is introduced at considerable length by the editor, who gives it as a complete justification of his own views of the French policy at Rome. The following is the translation:—

"The Emperor's Cabinet, Palace of St. Cloud, July, 1860.

"SIR,—When in a country the press passionately persists in forgetting itself, in order to calumniate and misrepresent the intentions of a foreign Sovereign, nothing can be more pleasing, even more consoling, than to see a clever and disinterested writer rise up spontaneously to defend him. You, sir, have been that writer! You have had the singular merit of resisting the general overwhelming impulse to oppose a conscientious judgment to false interpretation, and a calm word to the clamours of malevolence. Thus success has gradually crowned your efforts, and if the *error* be not totally destroyed, it is at least already much enfeebled. So much power does Truth bestow on him whom she animates with her inspirations. I have, then, with real satisfaction submitted various articles published in your esteemed journal to the Emperor, and his Majesty entertains for them the sense of gratitude, the sincere expression of which he charges me to address to you. Accept, sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration,

"The Emperor's Secretary, Chief of the Cabinet,
"MOCQUARD."

H. W. Harnett, Esq., proprietor and editor of the *Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford Examiner*, Clonmel, Ireland.

SLIGO ELECTION.—Mr. Macdonogh has issued his address to the electors, in which he says, that attachment to the throne of her gracious Majesty, and reverence for the Constitution under which we have the happiness to live, are the first canons of his political faith. In addition to Mr. Tenison, on the Liberal interest, a Mr. Lea, a Radical has offered himself, he has not, however, the most remote prospect of success. The contest between Mr. Macdonogh and Mr. Tenison will be an exceedingly close one, and the majority on either side will not be more than four or five. Captain King has announced his intention of supporting Mr. Tenison. It is expected that the election will take place on or about Monday next, August 6th.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY:—

INSURRECTION AT AVELLINO.

NAPLES, JULY 24, VIA GENOA.—An insurrection has broken out at Avellino. The foreign troops spilt the blood of the inhabitants, and plundered several houses at Gaeta. The troops shouted "Down with the Constitution." "Long live Maria Theresa."

LOSS OF LIFE AT THE LATE ENGAGEMENT AT MELAZZO.

GENOA, JULY 27.—According to advices received here, the loss by the Garibaldians at Melazzo is 780. The Neapolitans had 1,223 killed. There were many wounded on both sides.

PRUSSIA.

A ship-of-war is to be sent to the coast of Syria, and some transport ships to Naples, for protection of Prussian subjects.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria will visit the King of Saxony after his departure from Toeplitz.

WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC MAILS.

JULY 28.—The Atrato has arrived at Southampton; left Jamaica 9th, and St Thomas 15th, and brings specie valued at 1,941,000 dollars. Lieutenant Scriven, R.N., Admiralty agent on board the mail steamer Trent, missing; supposed to have fallen overboard. Barbadoes suffering severely from drought. At Trinidad weather unsettled, but prospect of crops encouraging. Freights, 1s. 9d. for sugar. No news of importance from Jamaica. Irish butter quoted at 13d. Exchange on London 90 days par; 50 days, ½ per cent.; 30 days, 1 per cent. The State of Bolivia has declared its independence. Valparaiso—markets very dull. Exchange on London, 4 3 per dollar. Freights to England, 60s.

GALWAY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.—The (s.s.) Parana from New York has arrived.

GARIBALDI.

The "Post's" Paris correspondent telegraphs that Garibaldi is at this moment at Messina.

THE CHILD MURDER NEAR FROME.

The examination of Miss Kent before the magistrates occupied nine hours yesterday and did not terminate till half-past seven o'clock. Schoolfellows of the young lady were called up, with a view to make out the existence of a jealous feeling on the part of the young lady towards her half-brother, but the inquiry terminated in her liberty from custody. Mr. Kent was bound over in £200 to produce his daughter, if called upon to do so.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Several meetings of creditors took place yesterday. The balance sheet of Mr. W. Carpenter, leather seller, of the New Kent-road, showed liabilities amounting to £25,371, and assets £10,948, or 8s. 6d. in the pound. Transactions in accommodation bills to the extent of £2,667 have been traced. A composition of 8s. in the pound was offered, payable in twelve months, and this was eventually agreed to. The balance sheet of Messrs. John Ridley and Sons, of Newcastle and London, showed liabilities amounting to £23,084, and assets to £5,366. Mr. Ridley has lost £3,000 in farming business during the last two or three years. Mr. Ridley had traded without any capital; he has also entered into accommodation bill transactions. It was proposed to pay a composition of 4s. in the pound; two inspectors are to report at an adjourned meeting. In the case of Messrs. D. and J. Mackintosh, tanners, of Bermondsey, the liabilities are £10,664, and the assets, £8,204, showing above 15s. in the pound. It was finally agreed to wind up under inspection.

At the meeting of the creditors of Mr. W. A. Page in the leather trade, it was agreed to accept a composition of 10s. in the pound.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* says it is doubtful whether anything definite will result from the interview at Toeplitz.

The Prince of Prussia will meet King Leopold at Ostend.

The advices by the Persia caused an improved demand yesterday for American stocks and selected shares.

When the ships now fitting with the utmost despatch are ready for sea France will have 20 screw ships of the line in the Mediterranean.

The steam frigate Gloire, plated with steel, will shortly be on the Mediterranean station.

Mr. David Wemyss Jobson was yesterday committed for alleged libels on Sir James Ferguson.

The "Times" has a leader on the Irish Papal Brigade.

The French War Department is actively occupied with the organisation of the army of reserve.

RAILWAYS.

The traffic returns of the United Kingdom, for the week ending July 21st, exceeds by £37,930 the corresponding week of last year. The directors recommendation for the dividend of North Eastern lines are announced, viz:—Berwick stock at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum. York stock 4¼, and Leeds stock 2¼.

The "Times" reports that yesterday the railway market was again firmly supported from the continued investment by the public, the advance in some cases being ¼ per cent. Midland South Eastern and Great Northern were in special demand.

SLIGO BOROUGH ELECTION.—The writ for the election of a representative for the Borough of Sligo, in room of the Right Hon. Mr. Wynne, was transmitted yesterday evening from the Hanaper Office to the returning officer. The election will probably take place next week.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Thursday Evening.

I can add nothing to your telegraphic intelligence as to Neapolitan or Syrian affairs. One solitary pastoral has appeared in aid of the murdered Christians of Palestine; it is issued by Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, who seems to have seen the propriety of such a step from the fact of being made treasurer of a large sum rapidly collected by the Jews in that city, who are as opulent as they are charitable, and act in this matter as true Samaritans.

Grandguillot's indictment against the "old parties," and the heterogenious elements that go to make up the dynastic opposition, has set the whole mass of discontented spirits in ferment; and from the stir they make in being thus poked up, it is clear that their vulnerable part is the want of any common purpose in their factious combinations against Imperialism. Suppose the ground cleared to-morrow, they would be all at loggerheads; Legitimists, Orleanists, and Republicans let loose on each other, like so many Kilkenny cats, only that in France the feline development swells into the tiger. To-day the *Constitutionnel* gives the "old parties" a respite, and the editorial pen is in the hand of a certain Marie Martin, who does the dull and heavy work of the paper. Lord Palmerston's speech on national defence is the theme of his performance, and he has the modest pretension to lecture Great Britain on the expense thus incurred, and the inutility of the whole proceeding. To appreciate the cool effrontery of such an article (signed "Marie Martin") you must understand that this person is the actual writer or compiler of the incendiary pamphlet, "La Question Irlandaise," and that he boasts among his own act of having alarmed the English Government by the threat of a Gallic invasion in that quarter of Britannic sovereignty. Incredibly ignorant of Irish affairs, he presumes to question the right of born Irishmen, acquainted with their country, to stigmatise his rigmarole as imbecile twaddle, and threatens the *Times* and *Globe*, Paris correspondents with pistol or dagger. His namesake, Dick Martin's Act forbids further cruelty to such a creature, and as to his threat, "'tis all my eye and Betty" (of that ilk); though "Marie" will be puzzled at that locution.

The Parisians are just about to erect a statue in Le Jardin des Plantes to Parmentier, who coaxed the French into eating potatoes, which they could only be induced to swallow on the eve of the great revolution, being thus two centuries behind Paddy in discovering the nutritious qualities of that tuber. Ireland proclaimed and won her national and civic rights in 1782. France only in 1789. Just a hundred years previously (1689) France tried to impose her own despotic system of rule on the island, but that *question Irlandaise* was no go.

I mentioned the appearance of the Official Almanach of the French Empire, with the significant omission in its foreign department of any territorial sovereignties of Parma, Modena, or Tuscany. It has been remarked that this year's issue, in giving the names of Government functionaries, legal, military, &c., &c., curtails many of the nobiliary titles they had hitherto been suffered to figure with. But now a regular official peerage book is announced as being the result of a commission issued last year, and the assumption of titular nobility will no longer be at the option of every vain Frenchman. The commission has been able to report its labours under four heads:—

1. Nobility of a prerevolutionary era, which is comparatively scarce.

	Dukes.	Counts.	Visc.	Marq.	Barons.
2. Titles of Napoleon I. dating from 1804, of which there are	...33	351	0	0	1,515
3. Restored Bourbon titles	...19	294	214	44	779
4. Orleans Dynasty ...	... 3	27	7	0	55

Napoleon III. has made two Marshals Dukes, MacMahon and Pelissier, and one civilian, his cousin Tascher de la Pagerie.

It is but fair to add that some natives of Great Britain show on the Continent a spirit of puerile vanity not in accordance with the national distaste for empty bombast and swagger. I cannot help adverting to the ridiculous and, in many instances, offensive display of volunteer uniforms by cockneys or other cockneyfied persons, in public gardens at Paris, in the streets, and theatres. This exhibition is, in more than one sense, objectionable, and such volunteer regiments as are keenly awake to the ludicrous, or jealous of their character, should insist on a rule against this guy display abroad.

KINGSTOWN INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

At ten o'clock on Saturday morning the very beautiful and powerful steamship, the Leinster, arrived in Kingstown Harbour, and took up her position at the east side of the new pier. She is one of the four steamers which have been built for the City of Dublin Steampacket Company, for the purpose of accelerating the mail service between Dublin and Holyhead. The Leinster is a very fine specimen of the perfection which naval architecture has attained during the past ten years. She is 388 feet long, and 35 feet wide, which, being the proportion (ten to one) usually made use of in the construction of racing gigs, imparts to her all the appearance of swiftness and rapidity of motion—qualifications which her recent official trial trip proves that she possesses to a very considerable extent, attaining as she then did, a higher rate of speed than has ever hitherto been accomplished. During her voyage from Southampton to Kingstown she encountered some very severe weather, notwithstanding which she averaged during the run eighteen miles per hour; and, were it not for the stops and delays occasioned on her taking in and letting out pilots, she would have equalled twenty-one miles per hour. Her burden is 2,000 tons, and the nominal power of her engines is 800 horse power, which can with safety be worked at about 4,000. The cylinders of her engines, which were constructed by Messrs. Ravenhill and Salkeld, are ninety-eight inches in diameter, and six feet six inches in stroke. She was built by Mr. Samuda, the celebrated English shipbuilder, and her entire cost is about £80,000. The internal arrangements of the vessel are exceedingly complete, and nothing that could tend to the comfort and convenience of the passengers appears to be wanting. The ladies' cabins are magnificently decorated in green and gold tabouret, with admirably arranged berths, which can be removed at pleasure. The grand saloon is fitted up with much elegance and taste. At the sides are twelve handsome enamelled panels with exquisitely coloured figures, representing the months and seasons. There are 84 berths for gentlemen, and 34 for ladies, independent of a large numbers of loungers; attached to the cabin are also a number of dressing rooms and closets. The second-class cabin is also very tastefully fitted up, commodious and well ventilated. Captain Williams is to be her commander, and she is expected to make the run between Kingstown and Holyhead in three hours. To day visiters will be permitted on board, and will have ample opportunity of judging for themselves of her beauty and qualifications. On Wednesday she will sail from Kingstown and be placed in the new dock, Liverpool, to await the completion of the Ulster. It is anticipated that no change will take place in the present postal arrangements until the 1st of September.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

On Saturday, D. M'Dermott, Esq., took his seat on the bench. There was no case of public interest for trial.

ROYAL HOTEL, GRESHAM-TERRACE, KINGSTOWN.—Lady Kilmaine and the Hon. Misses Browne; Lady Bangor, Major H. Nugent, and Miss Nugent; Vice-Admiral Sir T. Herbert, K.C.B.; Hon. S. Ward; Col. and Misses Sidley; Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield; Mr. and Mrs. R. Gordon, Mrs. and Miss Taaffe, Mrs. Grubb, and Miss Houghton, Miss Trehearne, and Master D. O'Farrell; Mrs. Beck, Mrs. O'Connor, Captain W. Smith, 22nd Regiment; Colonel George Knox, Hugh O'Connor, Esq.; D. Keating, Esq. Departures—Dr. Andrews and lady, 59th Regiment; G. Chester, Esq.; Rev. W. Simmons, W. Longfield, Esq.

KINGSTOWN MARKETS—SATURDAY.

Beef, 7½d to 10d per lb; mutton, 8d to 9d per lb; veal, 9½d to 10½d per lb; lamb, 10d to 11d per lb; butter, 10d to 1s 2d per lb; eggs, 8d to 10d per dozen; chickens, 2s 3d to 3s 4d per pair; salmon, 1s to 1s 6d per lb; mackerel, 3s 6d per dozen; lobsters, 1s to 1s 6d each; bread, 6½d to 8d per 4lb loaf; new potatoes, 1s to 1s 2d per stone; old do, 10d to 1s per stone; hay, new, 3s to 4s per cwt, and old, 6s to 6s 6d per cwt; straw, 4s per cwt; coals, 15s to 16s per ton.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JULY 27.—A despatch, dated July 24, of which the following is an extract, has been received by Lord John Russell from Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Prussia:—

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, was safely delivered of a daughter, at the New Palace, at Potsdam, at ten minutes past eight o'clock this morning.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 26.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint David S. Kerr, George J. Thompson, Charles Duff, and Andrew Rainsford Wetmore, Esqrs., to be her Majesty's Counsel in the Province of New Brunswick.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint James Lushington Wildman, Esq., to be Senior Stipendiary Magistrate for Port Louis, in the Island of Mauritius.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 27.—Notice.—The next Examination of Candidates for direct Commissions in the Army will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Monday, the 6th of August next, and the following days.

There were no military appointments or promotions in the Gazette of last night.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS—FRIDAY.

Master.—H. W. C. Wise, to the Gorgon. 2nd Class Assistant Engineer—James Hamford, to the Russell, as supernumerary. Acting 3d Class Assistant Engineers—James Lerie, John Warner, and George Purkis, to the Asia, as supernumeraries.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—SATURDAY.

STRAY ANIMALS.—A person named James Lindsay, and eleven others, were fined two shillings each for allowing their dogs to roam unmuzzled through the public thoroughfare, in the neighbourhood of the Liberty. The magistrate said these fines would be enforced at the expiration of a week, unless, in the meantime, the animals were destroyed by the parties.

Two other persons were fined five shillings each for allowing their donkeys to roam at large on the South Circular-road.

A woman, named Mary Byrne, was summoned for allowing four pigs, her property, to stray about the public streets. Mr. Porter dismissed the summons, observing that he had more serious business with which to occupy the time of the court than in adjudicating upon such cases, especially when the police had a simple and efficacious remedy in their own hands. An act of Parliament was in existence which gave them power to kill, carry away, or otherwise dispose of all such animals as they might find straying in the streets. The same power was given to any one who found pigs under similar circumstances. Some time ago, whilst walking in the neighbourhood of Merrion-square, he observed two pigs wandering, without any one minding them. He called to two boys whom he saw walking at some distance, and informed them that they had a right to take home the animals and eat them; at the same time stating that, in case they should be questioned as to the person from whom they got permission, they might refer to him. The boys thankfully took the pigs, and never heard again of the transaction.

Thomas Doogan, Fleming's-court, was summoned by Constable 16 A for keeping a pig in the room which he occupied.

Mr. Porter imposed a penalty of £2, to be levied, if the defendant did not at once discontinue the practice, or if he should again be convicted of a similar offence.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—SATURDAY.

Ellen Callaghan was brought up on remand, in custody of Police-constable 24 G, charged with having in her possession a pair of boots, which she offered in pawn, in an office in Phoenix-street, and which were supposed to be stolen.—She was fined £1, or, in default of payment, ordered six weeks' imprisonment.

John Cummins and James Kelly, news-venders, were brought up in custody of Police-constable 112 C, charged with fighting and causing disturbance in the public streets. It appeared from the evidence that in this respect they were old offenders.—They were sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Three boys, named Christopher Doyle, John Bailey, and James Mooney were charged with stealing some apples in Aughrim-street, on Friday.—They were sentenced by Mr. Porter to one month's imprisonment each, and to be sent to a reformatory for five years. Two of these boys had not appeared before the magistrates on any former occasion, and the other had been once brought up on a similar charge, it was then discharged.

Thomas Clarke was convicted of stealing a gold chain, the property of James Dunn.—He was sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days, and then to be sent to a reformatory for five years.

Laurence Hanlon was charged by John Stanley, of Mary's-lane, with violently assaulting him at his residence, on Saturday morning.—He was remanded.

John Lynch was brought up on remand, charged with stealing a shovel from the shop of Maryanne Carroll, Pill-lane.—He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanized Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanized India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanized Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold springs, from £5 5s; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street, Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanizing on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

Holloway's Pills are undeniably the finest medicine for dilapidated constitutions, disordered liver, bile, and indigestion. The wonderful efficacy of this salutary medicine, and the good effects produced on patients suffering from the above complaints, would appear incredible if not confirmed by daily proofs of the cures effected by them, and the permanent benefit derived from their use. These invaluable Pills soothe and strengthen the nervous system, purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and invigorate the constitution. Disease flies before them. They are composed of vegetable extracts, unmixed with a grain of any mineral or noxious substance. They may, therefore, be given with the greatest confidence, and with perfect safety, to delicate females and young children. They cannot do harm.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS—MEETING AT THE ROTUNDO.

The public meeting of the citizens of Dublin interested in the Volunteer Movement was held on Saturday last, in the Round-room of the Rotundo, at which the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor was to have taken the chair. The attendance was numerous and respectable, and all present evinced a warm interest in the objects the meeting had assembled to promote, save a few unwashed individuals who vainly essayed to express dissent, but failed to disturb the harmony and unanimity which generally characterised the proceedings. Amongst those present were:—Sir Francis Stanhope, Colonel Boyse, Madras Army; Major Philip Bolton; Lieutenant-Colonel Foster; T. C. Blaney, Esq.; J. M'Farlane, Esq., J.P.; George Morant, Esq., J.P.; L. K. Edwards, Esq.; — Goddard Esq., solicitor; Captain Isdell, 99th Regiment; Edwin Hayes, Esq.; Captain Armitt, Henry Price, T.C., J.P.; Alderman Kinahan; George Delany, Esq., of M'Swiney and Delany's; Capt. Rathborne; J. Edwards, Esq., J.P.; F. A. Supple, Esq.; H. M'Ilrery, Esq.; C. Lusk O'Brien, Esq.; A. W. Lawder, Esq.; Robert Hartford Esq.; Captain Archdall; — Locke, Esq.; Emor Harte, Esq., solicitor; — Marshall, Esq.; P. L. O'Brien, Esq.; — Dix, Esq.; Dr. Maunsell; John Cameron, Esq., *General Advertiser*; — Dunn, Esq., Mus. Doc.; George Thorpe, P.L.G.; R. M. Levey, Esq.; Martin Bourke, Esq., T.C., &c., &c. At four o'clock, in the absence of the Lord Mayor, the chair was taken, amid loud cheering, by Major The Honourable Sir Francis Stanhope.

Mr. Richardson, in opening the proceedings, said it was only as honorary secretary to the Irish Rifle Volunteer movement that he ventured to come forward as the first speaker before so large an assembly of the citizens of Dublin. The Hon. Sir Francis Stanhope had now taken the chair, in the absence of the Lord Mayor, who had been subpœnaed as a witness at the assizes at Kilkenny, and who was still detained there at a trial then at hearing, although he had fully expected to get back to Dublin on Friday evening. He (Mr. Richardson) had received an important letter in connection with the meeting from Colonel French, who had been a distinguished member of the House of Commons for the last thirty years, and who, amongst Irish members, was the chief to come forward to let Ireland share in the volunteer movement. He (Colonel French) would proceed with his bill on Tuesday next, to have the law of the United Kingdom assimilated in reference to the volunteer corps, hence, on seeing the notice to such effect, the present meeting had been called with but two days' intimation to the public. The following is the letter:—

July 27th, 1860.

Dear Sir,—I have just seen in the papers that the Lord Mayor is to-morrow to preside at a meeting of the citizens of Dublin, convened for the support of the Volunteer movement in Ireland. I rejoice to find that Irishmen do not mean tamely to acquiesce in the distrust of their loyalty and the insult to this country which is implied in the Lord Lieutenant's answer to the offer of the civil servants to form a corps, given through General Larcom. I trust Dublin, and all the large towns in Ireland, will firmly insist on being allowed to prepare for the defence of their hearths and homes, should necessity arise for their doing so. It is evident, from the proposal of the Prime Minister, to expend nine millions on fortifications in this country: he at least considers such a necessity by no means impossible. If Ireland wishes for Volunteers, she has but to say so—the privilege cannot be longer withheld from her. Was it in my power I should be at your meeting.—In haste, faithfully yours,

Fitzstephen French.

Letters also had been received from the Right Hon. the Earl of Granard; General Hall, C.B.; Sir Thomas Fitzgerald, Bart.; Lieutenant-Colonel Burdett; O'Reilly Dease, Esq.; Sir Jocelyn Coghill, Bart. He (Mr. Richardson) considered they had much cause to congratulate themselves on what had, up to the present, taken place in reference to the Volunteer movement in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) A feeling seemed to have existed throughout the United Kingdom that Irishmen were backward in the movement, inasmuch as that Ireland was the only country of the three whose people did not come forward and propose to defend their liberties and constitution, should such defence be necessary. Ireland was undoubtedly two years behind England or Scotland in espousing the movement, and they were told it was owing to the apathy of the Irish people. They, however, now saw the cause of Ireland being backward in the movement. (Hear, hear.) It was not because of the want of loyalty on the part of the people, but had been owing to the under current of Government influence—(hear, hear)—attributable, in fact, to the little suspicious feeling which appeared to pervade the mind of the Premier, Lord Palmerston, as to the loyalty of the people. (Hear, hear.) If there was no other result from the present movement, it would, at least, show that the Irish people were ready and willing to come forward to aid in the defence of the constitution, and that it was Government alone which retarded them. (Hear, and cheers.) Colonel French, who deserved the thanks of every Irishman, on Tuesday night next would renew his application to assimilate the law of the United Kingdom in reference to Volunteer corps. Government had given great opposition to the movement in Ireland—so much so that some thought it was almost a hazardous thing to attempt to hold a public meeting, to advocate it, and others feared to attend such a meeting; yet they were determined that the public voice should be wafted across the Channel even though it were in printers' ink, to the ears of Lord Palmerston on Tuesday night, to let him know what the public feeling was on the subject. (Cheers.) Lord Palmerston had been appropriately call the *Punch* of the British Senate, and he had endeavoured to joke the movement down, but those interested in it entertained sanguine hopes that a different result would follow when the matter would be discussed by the Irish members on Tuesday. Many gentlemen of high position and distinction, and who really had the country's safety at heart, zealously advocated the movement. There were on the council five Irish peers belonging to some of the oldest families in the country, five baronets, generals in the army, the colonel commandant of the 60th Rifles, and many officers of high position and distinction, officers who had been at Waterloo, and carried the lions of Great Britain before every standard in Europe. (Cheers.) If General Paterson's regiment could not boast of taking an eagle from France, there was at all events an Irish regiment that could. (hear, hear.) Alluding to the sneers of Lord Palmerston he would mention an incident in connection with the volunteer movement which might be considered as an evidence of how such sneers were respected with us. When passing through town upon an outside car, the carman turned and said, "I believe, sir, you are a *Voluntare*?" He (Mr. Richardson) did not fear saying he was; whereupon the jarvey remarked, "Well, the only difficulty there is in the way of it is that *Praymare* Palmerston; and I will tell you what it is, sir, he is worse nor a thimble-rigger." (Cheers and laughter.) He would now draw attention to some extracts from Lord Palmerston's speech, published in the Irish Times, when speaking on the subject of national defences. The Premier says:—"With regard to the necessity of these works, I think it is impossible for any man to cast his eyes over the face of Europe, and see and hear what is passing, and not be convinced that the future is not free from danger. It is difficult to say where the storm may burst, but the horizon is charged with clouds, which betoken the possibility of a tempest. (Hear, hear.) I am aware that the House knows I am now mainly speaking of our immediate neighbours across the Channel. There is no use in disguising the matter. It is in no unfriendly spirit I am speaking. Nobody has any right to take offence at the conclusions and reflections which are purely founded upon the principle of self-defence." He (Lord Palmerston) admits he does not know where the storm may burst, but, when they considered the position of this kingdom, they could easily see where it would burst, whether in a country where nine millions were to be expended on fortifications, and where they had 150,000 Volunteers, or in Ireland, where Government had only voted a few thousands for the fortification of Cork. If England were to be invaded, there was no doubt but Ireland would be invaded also, for the purpose of diverting the attention of the army and navy. (Hear, hear.) Lord Palmerston goes on to say—"Now, is there nothing in the state of Europe that leads us to think that we might, in the course of events, be called upon to defend ourselves from a hostile attack? Why, we see in France an army of 600,000 and odd men, consisting of men of whom 400,000 odd are actually in arms, and of whom the remainder are merely on furlough, and could be called into service in a fortnight. Well, that army is far greater than France can require for the purpose of defence. No nation in the world would think, unprovoked, of attacking France. Nothing could be gained by it. Nobody could expect to dismember France—nobody could fare otherwise than ill by an unprovoked attack upon France. Therefore, for the purpose of defence, that army may be deemed to be unnecessary. Well, I don't mean to say that that army is raised for the deliberate purpose of aggression. I trust it is not; but the possession of the power to aggress frequently gives the desire to do so—(hear, hear), and you cannot, you are not entitled to rely upon the forbearance of a stronger neighbour; you are bound to make your means of defence proportionate to his means of aggression. (Hear, hear.) But, sir, it is only on land that the arrangements of France—the means of France—are disproportionate to our means of defence? Why, we know that the utmost exertions have been made, and are making, to create a navy very nearly equal to our own. That, is a navy which cannot be required for any purposes of defence to France, and which, therefore, we are justified in looking upon as an antagonist whom we may have to encounter. It was a navy, too, which, under present arrangements, was not only adapted for the purposes of attack, but had the means of transporting within a very few hours a large and formidable number of troops to our shores." There was more even than invasion to be considered. The United Kingdom, had, before now, saved the liberties of Europe. (Cheers.) What would have been the state of things in the early part of the present century if the personal ambition of the great Napoleon had not been checked? (Loud cheering.) He felt obliged to the meeting for that cheer, which thanked Great Britain for sending the despot to the lonely island where he ended his days. (Renewed cheering.) The United Kingdom saved the destinies of the world before, and it was able and willing to do it again, and the existence of Irish volunteers would vastly tend to that result. (Cheers.) Lord Palmerston says, "What would become of the industry and wealth of the country in the event of invasion? The effect of the landing of any number of troops on our shores it is impossible to contemplate without fear and alarm—nay, without horror, and such a result is one which no gentleman ought to regard as impossible." Now, supposing that 5,000 or 6,000 of these African ruffians, the Zouaves, landed in Ireland, would Irishmen like to see them become the only protectors of their wives and daughters? (No, no.) Lord Palmerston then goes on to say, "I dismiss from my mind the idea that any foreign power would dream of conquering this country with a view of permanent possession, as I do not believe it would enter the mind of any one." Now, Lord Palmerston is quite correct in that view as regards England, but what would be absurd as refers to Great Britain might, on this point, be applicable to Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He then proceeds to calculate that 60 or 70 millions of money have been expended in fortifying different parts of Europe—so much in France, Germany, and so on—and he says this is a reason, by comparison, why eleven millions should be expended in England, and only a few thousands in Ireland, on fortifications, although the Powers of the Continent considered it necessary that fifty or sixty millions should be expended in fortifying their towns. It follows, then, that our political value is to be measured by a few thousand pounds! Lord Palmerston, then, almost invokes the displeasure of the Deity on such as are unprepared for such a crisis; for he says, "The destinies of nations are in the hands of a higher power, but it is the duty of man to do all that he reasonably can to deserve the support of that protecting power." (Hear, hear.) When these works are finished, we may say—

"Be gracious Heaven
Labo rious man has done his part."

As regarded the present movement they would find that laborious man had done very little in Ireland—no Volunteers—no fortification. Very much remained to be accomplished. (Hear, hear). He would now give a quotation from Tom Moore, which he considered applicable to the present occasion, as relates to our petty sectarian differences, which are urged as an argument against this movement—

"Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by my side
In the cause of mankind, if our creeds agree?
Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried,
If he kneel not before the same altar with me?
From the heretic girl of my soul should I fly,
To seek some where else a more orthodox kiss?
No! perish the hearts and the laws that try
Truth, valor, or love by a standard like this! (cheers.)

As I have quoted poetry, I shall conclude with it, and I think our Queen will yet say to Lord Palmerston:—

"Sir Knight, I feel not the least alarm,
No son of Erin will offer me harm;
For, though they love *shiadies* and golden store,
Sir Knight, they love honour and virtue more"—

(cheering)—and the successors of Victoria will hereafter say:—

"On she went, and her queenly smile
In safety lighted her round the Green Isle;
And blest for ever is she who relied
Upon Erin's honour, and Erin's pride."

(Loud cheering.)

The Chairman then rose and said he felt great pleasure in calling the attention of the meeting to the first resolution which was about to be proposed by Mr. Richardson. It involved a subject of deep anxiety to them all. (Hear, hear.) But it would require a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, to carry out the object of the cause in which they were engaged. (Hear, hear.) Every Irishman should be ready to defend his country—loud cheers)—every Irishman should be ready to co-operate with his neighbour for that purpose; but, unless the Irish people put plainly and unmistakably before the Ministry their wish to come forward and defend their hearths and homes, they would surely be put in the background. (Hear, hear.) That must not be. (Cheers.) The Irish people must now come forward and support this cause, and he was rejoiced to know that gentlemen from every part of the country had already come forward, many of whom he saw around him—men not only of property, but of talent also. (Cheers.) Some people, indeed, talked of disaffection in the country; but he would ask the gentlemen assembled there, did they believe there was any disaffected persons among the people of property in Ireland. (No, no.) He knew Ireland well, had resided in it for years, and met no disaffected men—(hear, hear). and he felt quite certain that if such did exist, they could only be found in the nooks and corners of the island. (Hear, hear.) He would answer for it, that there was no more loyal nation than Ireland. He firmly believed that the Irish were a most loyal people, and that they would defend their Queen with the last drop of their blood. (Tremendous cheers.) He had just come from London where he had seen much of the Volunteer movement. Why, there was hardly an artisan there who was not to be seen walking about in his uniform with a young lady under his arm. (Cheers.) They (the Irish) would be seen doing the same; for they were all up to that sort of thing. (Loud laughter.) He was also present at some of the displays of the Rifle Volunteer movement in England, and he should say that he never saw any body of men look better than the Irish Brigade in London. As for the uniform, he considered it much prettier than that of any regiment of the line. Their noble bearing, too, was very remarkable, and just what it should be. They were all loyal men, and, notwithstanding the insinuations to the contrary, he believed there were plenty of loyal men in Ireland too. Well, there was another corps among the Volunteers in London which arrested his attention next to that of the Irish Brigade—that corps was called the Devil's Own. (Laughter.) It was composed of lawyers; and what did they think was the tune to which they marched before the Sovereign and the great people who assembled the other day at the review? Why, no other than "Go to the Devil and shake yourself." (Loud laughter.) Now, he would tell that meeting that, if the Irish were enrolled as Volunteers, they had a good tune to march to also, and that was "Patrick's Day in the morning." (Enthusiastic cheers.)

Mr. Richardson then proposed the first resolution as follows:—

Resolved—"That the enrolment and organisation of Volunteer corps for the protection of the United Kingdom is equally essential in Ireland as in Great Britain, and that the refusal or delay, to assimilate the law of the United Kingdom in this respect makes a distinction where there should be no distinction; tends to excite jealousy where perfect union should prevail, and is unconstitutional."

George Morant, Esq., then came forward to second the resolution, and said that when the movement was organised in England, he was fully confident that the Irish people would also have been invited to join in it; but great was his astonishment when he found that although England and Scotland had together some 150,000 Volunteers, Ireland was to be completely excluded from any participation in the movement. Ireland, he would say, ought to be despised if she submitted to that state of things, and if she did not show to the world that she was willing and determined to defend her hearths. (Cheers.) Suppose there was an invasion of the country by the French, what did they think would be the immediate consequence? Why, this—that Ireland would be deserted by the regular army. (Hear, hear.) Every man of them would be instantly withdrawn to guard England and Scotland from the attack, and Ireland would then be left to the protection of 12,000 policemen; the rest of the population, according to the present system, having first been deprived of their arms, and then not allowed to use any even in defence of their houses. (Hear, hear.) Well, when they found such a state of things as that existing, it was surely their duty to take the best steps they could to remedy the evil. (Hear, hear.) When he read Lord Palmerston's speech it struck him that they should have some such meeting as that which he had the honour to address, and which would give him some idea of the feelings of the people of Ireland upon the subject. (Hear, hear.) Lord Palmerston, no doubt, was an Irishman himself, and it might be thought that he hardly required to be reminded upon this point, but the fact was he had resided in England so long that he had forgotten the spirit which animated the Irish people. That meeting, however, would teach the English Ministry that there were men in Ireland determined to defend themselves and their homes, and it would also impress upon them the important fact that they were determined not to be left in the background. (Loud cheers.) They in Ireland would not be satisfied with the Irish Volunteer Corps in London. (No, no.) In case of an invasion, as he had said before, there were but a few thousand armed men to defend these shores against the French, and although gentlemen in England might deem this force sufficient, they knew well that they were not. They had all heard of the fact that the Queen reviewed the other day, no less than 20,000 Volunteers in London, and on the first of next month she would review another large body of Volunteers in Scotland; but, up to the present, Ireland was left out of the account. The Irish people could make no display of this sort, and for the simple reason that the Ministry prevented them having the means to do so. That was a great shame, and they should endeavour by all means to remove it. He would not detain them any longer, but conclude by seconding the resolution. It was then put by the chairman, and passed with unbounded applause.

Lieutenant-Colonel Foster then came forward to propose the next resolution. He said that although it gave him the greatest pleasure to appear among them, his presence was unexpected, and he had no intention of addressing at any length that fine body of men which he saw before him. He felt quite certain that when the resolutions passed at that meeting were laid before Lord Palmerston, and when the Queen was made aware of the wishes of the Irish people, that they would no longer be excluded from joining in the movement, and that the enrolment of Volunteers would no longer be confined to England. The gallant gentleman concluded by moving the second resolution as follows:—

Resolved—"That as men, and as Irishmen, and Christians, holding the right of private judgment, to be equally sacred to all men, we declare and pledge ourselves that neither now nor at any future time will we permit or sanction the Volunteer movement in Ireland to become a party, sectarian, or political movement; and that we conceive the measure to be fraught, not only with the most perfect security to our glorious Queen and Constitution, but also with the happiest consequences to the union of the inhabitants of Ireland."

Captain Armit seconded the resolution, and said that should the Government pass the law sanctioning the Volunteer movement in this country, he would use all his experience as a military man to further their views. The resolution was then put, and carried without opposition.

John K. Edwards, Esq., proposed the third resolution:

Resolved—"That it is our decided and unalterable determination to seek an assimilation of the law of the United Kingdom, in reference to the Volunteer Corps, and we pledge ourselves to each other as fellow-countrymen, that we will at every ensuing election, support those only who will support us in this resolution, and that we will use all constitutional means to carry out these objects."

Mr. Edwards said that the present was a most important movement, far too important for Lord Palmerston to joke with them about it. (Hear, hear.) They could understand, how it as a good thing when ten millions were to be expended upon fortifying England, that even a comparatively trifling sum should be laid out upon the defence of Cork, which was an exposed point, and which it was deemed desirable to strengthen, at a time when England herself was in danger. (Hear, hear.) Cork, however, was not all Ireland; it was but a single spot, and though it should be defended to the satisfaction of all, still the four provinces would be left defenceless. But what was it they asked for now? Was it something new or unprecedented in this country? Not at all. Were they not all aware that many years ago there was established in this country a body of Volunteers, and that, too, 80,000 strong—(great cheering)—and they would have such a body again. They would not be satisfied to be left in the lurch now, nor to be left at the mercy of the French, should they make an attempt at invading us. But, though there was organised in this country, long ago, such a force as that which was now sought to be established, and for the same purpose, they should bear in mind that warfare was a very different thing then from what it is now. Formerly the operations of war were slow, and there was time to take precaution against them. Now they were rapid and almost instantaneous. One night's sail might now be sufficient to land a hostile force upon our shores; and were they to be told, under these circumstances, that Lord Palmerston made a joke of the matter, or that he was afraid to trust us. The present was a time when it was incumbent on the Protestants, the Roman Catholics, and the Presbyterians to join heartily together. (Cheers.) They should put politics and religion out of the question altogether. (Cheers.) Surely it did not follow that because they entertained different views and doctrines, that, therefore, while on this side of the grave, they should not stand side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, in defence of their native country. (Cheers.) They were not going to hand over their country to the French—(no, no)—and who even thought otherwise would say for the Irish people that they were both able and determined to defend themselves when necessary. (Enthusiastic cheers.) When he looked around upon that most respectable and influential meeting, he could not but feel the most ardent hopes for the success of the movement, especially considering the means which parties opposed to them had taken to decry it. (Hear, hear.) That meeting, he was confident, would make a very sensible impression on the House of Commons, and would show the Ministry that they were not to be joked with upon such a subject. (Hear, hear.) The present, however, was only the first meeting, but from it they might expect the next would be still more numerous and influential. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) A few days since he had a conversation with a friend respecting this movement, who told him, as he would have been told in England, that the Irish people were not to be trusted, though, no doubt, some of them were loyal. In answer to that question he would now say, as he did then, that the present was a great opportunity to bring the several sections of the people together, and to harmonise them. (Hear, hear.) But it was a great mistake to suppose that the Irish people were disaffected or disloyal. (Hear, hear.) They were better, far better satisfied with the British Constitution, whatever its shortcomings might be, than with the French Constitution, or with that of any other country. (Cheers.) They had sailed together in a noble ship, which had taken some thousand years to build, and they were not now going to give it up for any other. True, they might not be satisfied with the officers, nor believe them to be all that they should be, but the ship itself was sea-worthy, and it was their duty to live or perish with her. (Vehement and prolonged applause.)

Mr. Martin Burke, T.C., was next introduced to the meeting. He said that there had been many occasions on which Irishmen were called upon to make sacrifices of private feeling, and to throw aside party feeling, and sectarian feeling, but he did not recollect any occasion on which they were more bound in duty and policy to do so than at present, for their properties, as well as the lives of themselves and of their families, were at stake; hazarded, too, by that bad man, Lord John Russell, who, in addition to having starved the Irish people on a former occasion, would refuse them now the privilege of defending themselves. (Groans and hisses for the Whigs.) He could safely say that every good measure he came from the Conservative party, and it was only a bad Ministry which would dare to oppose them on this occasion. (Cheers.) As some years since the Irish people were not willing to starve at the bidding of the Whig Ministry, so neither would they now neglect the means of defending themselves, because the same Ministry refused them permission to enrol themselves as volunteers. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) All they wanted was a clear stage and no favour, and that, with the blessing of God, they were determined to have, in spite of Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, or anybody else. (Hear, hear.) Every parish in Ireland should hold simultaneous meetings, and organise this movement, and show that they were as unanimous about it as they were about the establishment of the Galway Packet Station. They should not leave themselves at the mercy of Frenchmen, or of any others that might form the desperate resolution of attacking them, but they should unite as one man, and repel, with becoming energy and valour, every attempt at invasion. (Cheers) Let every parish in Ireland follow the glorious example which had been set there that day; let them discard all sectarian and political feeling, and stand together for mutual protection, and by doing so, they would give a salutary lesson to their posterity, and teach the nation's hereditary foe that there was a power and willingness among Irishmen, of all creeds and parties, to defend their lives and properties against aggression, whenever or by whomsoever it should be attempted. Mr. Burke seconded the resolution, and resumed his seat, enthusiastically applauded.

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried almost without dissent.

The proceedings then terminated.

Major the Honourable Sir Francis Stanhope was then moved from the chair, and Lieut.-Colonel Forster moved thereto, when a vote of thanks was passed to the former chairman, after which the meeting separated.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

TYRONE—Omagh, Friday, July 27—(Continued.)

(From our own Reporter.)

THE DUNGANNON MURDER.

At a quarter to three o'clock the jury in this case returned into court, having been in consultation about one hour.

The Clerk of the Crown said, "Put forward John Holden."

The Foreman of the jury then handed the issue paper to the Clerk of the Crown, who called over their names.

The Clerk of the Crown then asked the jury—Gentlemen, is the prisoner John Holden guilty or otherwise?

The Foreman, in an under tone said, "Guilty;" but, my lord, we recommend him to mercy, on account of his previous good character.

Judge—Very well, gentlemen.

The Clerk of the Crown (turning to Holden) said—What have you to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you.

The prisoner, in a broken, and almost unintelligible manner, said—I can say nothing of any use (here he paused a moment). The jury have found me guilty. I have nothing to say.

Judge—You are at liberty to say anything you please.

Holden—My lord, I don't know what I can say. I have been very ably defended, but I have been found guilty on circumstantial evidence. I am sorry to tell you that the evidence against me was false. The jury did their duty conscientiously on the evidence, but the evidence given by Holland was false.

The Judge then put on the black cap, and amid profound silence said—John Holden it now becomes my duty to pronounce——

Holden—My lord, it has been said that M'Clelland was shot, and the jury think it was I who shot him. As that is the case, I think, my lord, I should be shot also. [The prisoner here leaned forward against the rails of the bar, as if for support.]

Judge—Have you anything more to say?

Holden—Nothing, my lord, unless that if you grant my request I should be happy.

Baron Hughes—Impossible; I cannot do so.

Holden—My lord, I would select a few friends from among the police——

Judge—I ask you, prisoner, not to allow your mind to dwell on this matter. I will not now say one word which would tend to aggravate your present distressing position, but I must tell you the verdict is one in which I entirely concur. It was a duty which they owed to their country and to God; and that the verdict arrived at was their duty, however painful, no man who heard the evidence can doubt. That the jury should recommend you to mercy is very natural, but I must say my sympathies are more with the deceased, who was hurried from this world without a moment's preparation, while to you has been afforded ample time—an able defence by counsel; and, after a patient hearing of your case, have been condemned by twelve indifferent and impartial men; and the law will yet allow you what you refused to your victim—an opportunity of making your peace with God, if you desire Him. After a pause the judge continued—The sentence of the court is, that you, John Holden, be taken to the county jail, where you are to be detained until Monday, the 27th day of August, 1860, and there be hung by the neck until you be dead, and your body thereafter buried within the precincts of the jail, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul! After another short pause the judge continued—It was natural that the jury should recommend you to mercy. Perhaps no humane men would avoid it; but I feel it my duty to tell you that it is impossible to attend to that recommendation. You have nothing to hope for in this world: prepare yourself for the next!

Holden—My lord, there are papers connected with my marriage which I should be anxious to see published.

Baron Hughes—The gentlemen of the press were present during your trial, and have, no doubt, all the evidence.

Holden—No, my lord; Mr. Mathews did not read the treacherous part of the correspondence; and it would make my friends unhappy to think that I had committed this crime.

Judge—If there are any documents you wish published, your solicitor will be furnished with a copy of them.

The prisoner was then removed from the bar.

ALLEGED PARRICIDE.

Isabella Dickson, a young girl of about nineteen years of age, was indicted for the wilful murder of her father, Joseph Dickson, at Mullaghcar, near Aughnacloy, on the 19th of January last. Bills had been found against the prisoner at the last assizes, but the trial was postponed by the Crown. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Irvine, advised by Mr. Simpson. Messrs. Major, Leatham, and Johnston prosecuted.

It appeared in evidence that the girl's family lived unhappily together. The prisoner, through other parties, had purchased several packets of arsenic, as if for vermin, falsely pretending that the poison was required by some of her neighbours. The case for the Crown was that she had given this arsenic to her father, who sickened and died. For the defence it was submitted that the deceased was a man of delicate health, and that he was accustomed to compound medicines for himself. It was deposed that he was generally ill after prescribing for himself. The mortar and pestle, with the medical books used by deceased, were produced in court.

Doctor Hodges, of Belfast, had analysed the stomach and other intestines of the deceased, and had found arsenic, but not more than deceased might have taken in his own decoctions.

The prisoner was acquitted.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Elizabeth Graham, an old woman, sixty-four years of age, was indicted for the manslaughter of Margaret Anderson, at Crilly, on the 26th April last. The prisoner was undefended. The case was extremely horrible. The prisoner, an ignorant person, had attended the deceased as accoucheur, and had so treated her patient as to cause death. With a kitchen knife she inflicted a fearful wound on the deceased, the loss of blood from which occasioned death.

Guilty; sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

ROBBERY.

Robert Alexander, *alias* Graham, a well-known character, was indicted for the robbery of a pair of pincers and £11 in money, the property of Joseph and William M'Cleary, at Glenarm.

The prisoner had no counsel, but cross-examined the witnesses himself.

It appeared that he had gone through the country, representing himself as a relative to Lord Caledon and other nobility, and thus ingratiated himself into the friendship of numerous families from whom he experienced much hospitality. Having located himself in the house of the prosecutors, much to their annoyance, he remained with them for a week, faring sumptuously; and, before leaving, he was observed by Wm. M'Cleary to secrete a piece of wood under a palm tree in the garden. After he left the house the money was missed, and, on examination, the piece of wood hidden by the prisoner in the garden was found to be part of a small trunk in which the money had been kept. On his arrest the pincers were found in his possession, but no trace of the money. The prisoner had been arrested in Londonderry, by Head-constable Bailey and Constable Stewart, from a description in the *Hue and Cry*. During the trial the prisoner repeated his statements regarding his connection with several aristocratic families. He asserted that he had spent last Christmas with Counsellor Tennison, and was most intimate with the High Sheriff of the county Monaghan. He stated, also, that he had been in business in Glasgow for the past thirty years, and had purchased the pincers in Smithfield, Belfast, nine years ago.

Guilty; sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, and hard labour.

ASSAULT.

Thomas Mills was convicted of assaulting Mary Ann Kirk, by presenting a pistol at her on the 9th July last, at Cookstown, and was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment.

CONCEALING BIRTH.

Ellen M'Cleary pleaded guilty of concealing the birth of her illegitimate child, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

LARCENY.

William Gibson pleaded guilty of stealing certain articles, the property of Mr. Oliver, of Ardstrand.

Twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour.

The Court rose at half-past six o'clock.

RECORD COURT.

Chief Justice Monaghan sat this morning, at ten oclock.

Wilson v. Stanley and Greer.

This was an action for interference with a right of water held by plaintiff. It appeared that the plaintiff was the owner of certain mills in the townland of Roughan, and the allegation was, that by reason of possession of his mill, he was entitled, as of right, to the supply of water that flowed from a lake, called Roughan Lake, down to the mill. The water-course formed the boundary of the defendants farm, which lay between plaintiff's mill and the lake. The plaintiff went into evidence to show that for upwards of sixty years prior to the commencement of the suit, the owners of the mill had been accustomed to use and have the waters of the stream raised to a height indicated by a stone, or bench, on defendant's farm. There was no doubt from the evidence that the defendants by their acts had lowered the water to a considerable extent, but his case was, that under the title which he produced, the continued use by plaintiff, even for sixty years, could not give to plaintiff the prescriptive right claimed by him.

The Judge directed a verdict for the defendants, reserving liberty for the plaintiff to have it turned into a verdict for him, in case the court above should be of opinion that, notwithstanding the title given in evidence by the defendant, the plaintiff had proved his prescriptive right.

Counsel for plaintiff—Messrs Henderson, Q.C., Lowry, and Dowse. Agent—Mr. young.

Counsel for defendant—Messrs. Brooke, Q.C., Norman, Q.C., and Carson. Agents—Messrs. Newton and Armstrong.

Counsel for defendant Greer—Messrs. M'Causland, Q.C., and Hamilton. Agent—Mr. Carleton.

Stanley v. Wilson.

This was a cross action, brought by plaintiff for trespasses committed by defendant.

The defendant justified the trespasses, raising almost the same arguments in law which had been raised in the previous case, with the exception of the trespass complained of in the second count.

A verdict was directed for the defendant on the second count, and with regard to the other counts the jury were discharged from finding, leaving the questions of law to be decided by the court above.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Brooke, Q.C.; Norman, Q.C.; and Carson. Agents—Messrs. Newton and Armstrong.

Counsel for defendant—Messrs. Henderson, Lowry, and Dowse. Agent—Mr. Young.

This finished the records, and the court then took up part of the criminal business.

ASSAULTS.

Andrew Nickle was indicted for assaulting and stabbing James Sweeney, at Strabane, on the 7th of June last. Messrs. Henderson and S. M'Greer prosecuted for the Crown. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Carson, advised by Mr. Robert Wilson.

It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner, the prosecutor, and several other parties, met in Collins' public-house on the night in question. The prisoner was challenged with being an Orangeman, and he said he would stand for one, upon which a row ensued, and the prisoner being attacked, committed the act in self-defence.

Guilty of common assault; two months' imprisonment, and hard labour.

Manasses Magill was then indicted for an assault committed on the prisoner in the former case during the row referred to. The prisoner, who was defended by Mr. John Macrossan, solicitor, was convicted of common assault.

One month's imprisonment.

The court rose at seven o'clock.

CROWN COURT—SATURDAY.

Baron Hughes took his seat on the bench shortly after ten o'clock this morning.

MURDER.

John Irvine was indicted for the wilful murder of Robert Duffin, at Dungannon, on the 15th March last.

The counsel for the Crown were—Messrs. Major, Q.C., and Leatham.

Mr. James P. Hamilton, for the defence, addressing the court, said he had just been retained by Mr. Buchanan, solicitor, to defend the prisoner, who had not been able sooner to employ counsel. He (Mr. H.) had looked over the informations against his client, and he felt, owing to his short acquaintance with the case, that he could not satisfactorily defend the prisoner on the charge of murder. Under these circumstances he thought it advisable, if the Crown would consent, to withdraw the prisoner's plea of "Not guilty," and to plead instead—"guilty of manslaughter." He hoped that the Crown would be satisfied with this course.

Mr. Major, for the Crown, consented, but for the sake of formality, desired that the case should go to the jury, with instructions to them to find a verdict for manslaughter.

Evidence was then adduced. It appeared that the offence with which the prisoner stood charged was committed during a fray, in which he was attacked by the deceased, who was a navvie, and had made use of an iron weapon, with which he inflicted on deceased a serious wound, which occasioned death.

The jury having convicted the prisoner of manslaughter,

Mr. Hamilton addressed the court in mitigation of punishment. He showed that the crime had not been premeditated, and produced evidence of good character for the prisoner, who had always previously conducted himself well. He had been early left an orphan, and had faithfully served her Majesty in the Horse Artillery. He had served in the Crimean war.

Sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment from date of com mittal, with hard labour.

RULE OF COURT.

Bridget Connor, who pleaded guilty to a charge of concealing the birth of her illegitimate child, three months' imprisonment from date of committal.

Farrel Galbraith, a ticket-of-leave convict, who had been sentenced to fifteen years' transportation in 1852, and who now pleaded guilty to two indictments for robbery, four years' penal servitude.

The business being finished, the court rose at a quarter past eleven o'clock.

Record Court—Saturday.

Chief Justice Monaghan sat at ten o'clock to-day in the Record Court, and heard criminal cases.

LARCENY.

Margaret Starrs pleaded guilty to a charge of petty larceny, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and hard labour.

ASSAULT.

Robert and James M'Shane were indicted for assaulting James Keeley on the 12th January last, near Omagh.

The evidence disclosed, that the prisoners are the landlords of the prosecutor, and went at a late hour of the night to distrain for rent. A scuffle ensued, when one of the prisoners received a pistol wound in the mouth at the hands of prosecutor, who was tried and acquitted at last assizes.

Mr. Johnstone, who defended the prisoners, admitted the illegality of their proceedings, but submitted they had already been sufficiently punished.

The jury had not agreed when this despatch left. This was the last case.

GALWAY—Friday, July 27.

(From our own Reporter.)

(Before Mr. Serjeant Howley.)

LIBEL.

Rev. Patrick Lavelle v. John Bole, proprietor of the *Mayo Constitution* newspaper.

This case, which excited a great deal of interest, in consequence of the celebrity of the plaintiff in connection with the partry disturbances, and the fact that Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., was retained for the defendant, commenced at half-past two this day, before Mr. Serjeant Howley and a special jury of this county.

Mr. Blake, Q.C., stated the case for the plaintiff in an able and temperate speech, in the course of which, he read and commented on the following publications which appeared in the defendant's paper at the dates, respectively referred to:—

(No. 1 and 2, in *Mayo Constitution* of 3rd May, 1859, and headed "Father Lavelle, the would-be martyr.")

"We did imagine that that troublesome, turbulent little personage, called Father Lavelle, when he was disappointed in securing a martyr's crown by a state prosecution, would have remained obscure, even for a short period of time; but he seems resolved on earning notoriety amongst his native mountains, with a more profitable wreath than he won in his Patrick's day freak in the Parisian capital, which could no longer contain 'two Richards' and, accordingly, the less powerful but not less pretentious Father Patt was sent by that despot Nap., to rusticate in the bogs of Mayo. We some time since published a series of letters from the pen of the Rev. W. C. Plunkett in reply to the impudent and groundless charges made by this busy-body, relative to the Lord Bishop Plunkett's dealings with his tenantry, in which an utter and withering refutation was given to the malignant misrepresentations of the worthy successor of Father Ward, of horse-devouring notoriety; and having disposed of the misstatements of this dignified cleric, the Rev. Mr. Plunkett very properly, and most wisely, declined further controversy; and we reiterate that we then thought we were to have no more of Lavelle's vulgar slang about 'Soupers,' and suchlike disgusting rodomontade, with the favourite appellation of 'Jumpers,' &c., but it appears this clerical firebrand is resolved on forcing himself before the public by a return to his dirty work, and the exhibition of his intolerance and tergiversation. Well, we beg to assure this troublesome mountebank that his epistles will receive that amount of consideration that his attacks are entitled to, and that we are sure the reverend gentleman assailed will not gratify his overweening vanity and self-importance, and we would therefore recommend some more creditable way of seeking to give himself a position of importance with John of Tuam; or if 'raising the wind' be his object, we would suggest the adoption of the plans and contrivances of his predecessor, Father Ward, as we can undertake to assert that his fantastic tricks are as familiar to us as to his brethren of the cloth."

No. 3, from *Dublin Evening Mail*, copied into *Mayo Constitution* of May 31st, 1859, head 'Priestly Begging Letters.'

"Have our readers forgotten the existence of a certain occult district in the county of Mayo, by clerical correspondents of newspapers denominated 'Partry,' or sometimes 'Mount Partry?' Those who are aware of the numerous cases in which 'alliteration lends its artful aid,' will call to their recollection how the Rev. Peter Ward, parish priest of Partry, carried on for many months—if not for years—the business of a begging letter-writer; how successful he was in extracting from persons gifted with more cash than sense on behalf of his 'persecuted people;' how, according to Father Peter's account, the said 'people' were 'exterminated' over and over again; how they were always ready for a fresh extermination whenever the funds were low; how Doctor MacHale, feeling scandalised by the continued success of the priestly financier, deemed it necessary to publish a missive condemnatory of his practices; how, nevertheless, Father Peter for a time showed fight against the authority of his superior officer, and persisted in his profitable occupation; and how, with startling suddenness, the epistles of Peter, parish priest of Partry, ceased to excite the sympathies of a gullible public. These were circumstances too remarkable, and of too recent a date, to have fallen into oblivion."

"What became of the Rev. Peter Ward after he was silenced by John of Tuam we have never heard. He may have been transported to Erris or Blacksod Bay for aught we know. But the *genius loci* could not be banished from Partry. There must be something in the atmosphere of the locality which predisposes either to literary exertion on the part of the pastor, or to extermination on the part of the flock. The mantle of Father Peter Ward has descended on Father Patrick Lavelle, or extermination has become chronic in Partry. The latter reverend gentleman has taken up the trade of his predecessor, and writes letters in the newspapers, soliciting 'the charity of the faithful and benevolent' for 'defending his poor people' against the 'persecution' of the Bishop of Tuam, who, according to Father Lavelle, is about to 'decimate' his unhappy tenants in the neighbourhood of Partry. It would appear from Mr. Lavelle's last published letter that the bugaboo Souperism has found its way into Partry, and is committing sad havoc among the inhabitants. This invasion has apparently suggested to Father Lavelle the expediency of fighting the enemy with his own weapons, to wit—money, provisions, and education. Accordingly, he solicits contributions, whereof—as he informs the public—'The object is threefold—firstly, the legal defence and protection of poor tenants as far as necessary; secondly, the erection of schoolhouses, as antidotes to the three dens of Souperism, now silent; thirdly, the partial succour of the poor, among whom the potato was almost a total failure last year, and for whom I have been already obliged to buy a large quantity of meal on credit from two merchants at Westport.'

"It was a deep stroke of policy in Father Lavelle 'to buy a large quantity of meal on credit.' There are many individuals, deaf to the calls of charity, who will not hesitate to help a priest out of a scrape. And if, after paying for the meal, funds do not still come in fast enough, Father Lavelle will, doubtless, begin to build his 'suitable schoolhouses' on tick also, and then appeal to the faithful to relieve him from his liabilities. But *apropos* of these schools, we do not see the necessity for their erection, now that the Protestant schools—'dens of souperism'—are silent. There must be some mistake here. A silent school cannot propagate heresy, and requires no antidote.

"Father Lavelle is not insensible to the efficacy of hard names, and denounces 'the land sharks in the bishop's employment.' A persistance in this description of tactics will draw better than abuse of 'silent dens,' &c. And so thinks a brother priest, who lends a helping hand towards the 'generous efforts' of Father Lavelle, and who seems to consider 'land sharks' altogether too mild an epithet for his Protestant antagonists. By way of credentials, Mr. Lavelle appends the following characteristic *morceau* to his begging letter:—

"'Rev. Dear Sir,—I cannot better express my admiration of your noble efforts to save your people from the fangs of the wolf represented by the Protestant Bishop and his jackals, nor my deep and heartfelt sympathy for your persecuted people, than by sending you the enclosed £3, to aid your generous efforts in their behalf. Wishing you the generous support of every priest and layman in Ireland, I remain, rev. dear sir, yours,

'Michael Coghlan, P.P.'

'Rev. P. Lavelle.'

"Amongst the various Maynooth metaphors which it has fallen to our lot to criticise, we have met with none more puzzling than this comparison of a wolf's teeth to a troop of jackals, headed by Lord Plunket; who, by the way, lays no claim to the title of 'Lion,' which is the property of his titular neighbour, Dr. MacHale, and to whom Father Coghlan's 'jackals' would be a more appropriate escort. We wonder if 'his Grace' will silence Father Lavelle, as he silenced the ingenious and pence-taking Peter Ward?—*Mail*.

(No. 4, in Mayo Constitution of May 24, 1859, headed "Voila Lavelle.")

"The illustrious O'Connell once said, that let him get a well-told lie circulated for twenty-four hours, and he would allow the remainder of a man's life for its contradiction, which principle the Mount Partry ecclesiastic, Abbe Lavelle, emulates, with a wonderful attempt at imitation, but, alack-a-day! for its success, no one believes him, and, therefore, refutation becomes a work of supererogation. But he is more ludicrous in his mimicry of the departed when he presumes to address the public as 'fellow-countrymen.' This, assuredly, is going even too far for the Partry mountebank; but we content ourselves by simply exclaiming '*Voila Lavelle!*' We had purposed to expose the gross misrepresentations of this gentleman, upon whom the mantle of Father Ward seems to have fallen; but we have been reminded that, for us to place in juxtaposition, the names of Padre Lavelle and Lord Plunket and his family, would be to effect the object which is in view, that of giving a semblance of truth to the statements put forward in order to gull the public, and gain notoriety and *eclat* for his reverence; but without entering into details, we will venture to assert that so utterly groundless are the assertions of Mr. Lavelle, that when the notices to quit, complained of as having being served, come before a public court, on the face of each will be found the reason for such legal procedure, which is merely for the purpose of sub-division of the lands to the same tenants, and not for the unworthy motives attributed by his reverence; and we will add, that Priest Lavelle, when he makes these statements, does so for an unworthy purpose—invented because he *himself* (sic) to loose *two holdings* which he purchased from the poor banished tenants!!! We will content ourselves to reply to the personal attack on this journal, by submitting a few queries for his reverence's contradiction. Did he (Abbe Lavelle) endeavour to get up a collection in Westport, until such an idea was scouted by the worthy Dean? Was a similar effort made in Ballinrobe? With what success? Why was it that none of the Defence Fund was made available for the Partry martyr? We do not desire to enter into any further controversy with this ecclesiastical busy-body; but, should we again be assailed, we will expose, in self-defence, a few of the schemes which are resorted to in order to bring 'grist to the mill,' or to add another viper to the church."

(No. 5, in Mayo Constitution of May 31. 1859, headed "Lavelle Tactics.")

"On Monday last, William Chrystal and Patt Mulholland, of Tourmakeady, were summoned to the Ballinrobe Petty Sessions, charged with illegally impounding cattle. The case against them was dismissed on the merits. On leaving the town they were assailed by the lowest rabble, in the midst of whom was 'our illustrious fellow-countryman' the Abbe Lavelle. With difficulty they were enabled to proceed home, escorted by the police. Why is the town of Ballinrobe disgraced by such scenes? Why do not the magistrates protect men who attend on their summons? If a few of the ringleaders were made amenable to justice, we doubt not it would have a salutary effect on the rest. On Thursday, a Scripture-reader was returning from the fair of Donamona, about three o'clock in the afternoon, when near the police barrack of Clogher, he was assailed by two men, knocked down, and dreadfully cut in the head and face; he never saw the men before, and never spoke a word to them in his life; he has since learned they came from the parish of Mayo, and were lately under the Abbe. No doubt he was pointed out to them in the fair by some of the 'poor persecuted Partry folk' as one particularly obnoxious to the illustrious ecclesiastic, and guilty of the horrid crime of reading the Bible. One of the worst features in this case is, that after the poor man got up and tottered to a farmer's house, to have the blood washed off his head and face, he was refused admittance, and the door closed against him. A few nights before these occurrences, the house of a man named Levy, a shepherd of Lord Plunkett's, was attacked, and the windows broken; he had been spoken of from the altar repeatedly, and held up to public odium for continuing to send his son to a Scriptural school. Lavelle visited the house on the day of the occurrence, and was told that the boy would still attend the school. Unless some steps be taken by the authorities to put a stop to such atrocities, we know not where they will end.—Communicated."

(No. 6, in Mayo Constitution of June 7, 1859, headed "The Biography of Abbe Lavelle.")

(By Father M. G., the author of the unpublished work on the Round Towers of Ireland.)

I.

"Would you know who the Abbe is and was?
I'll show you his life, as it were in a glass;
He's a pigmy by birth, with a Frenchified face,
A pugilist born, who can ne'er be at peace.
Boasting and lying are paltry things,
And begging epistles but venial sins,
His only vocation;
When among the French nation,
Mimicking Priests and sacred things.

II.

"To show that he sprung from a good old stock,
'Darby of Mullagh!!!' was the 'stamp' of the flock;
'The mother' was 'Mic Manus,' if we can judge by size,
By quaint big words, and by their power of lies.
The 'O'Sshaughness of Derra,' at the foot of the hill,
Were all his full cousins,
And the wag, Ned Gibbons,
Who christened him lately 'The Abbe Lavelle.'

III.

"Forced into France from the halls of Maynooth,
Scarcely half taught, raw, and uncouth;
Choked with the fumes of pride and ambition,
But devoid of all talent and real erudition;
And oh! what nonsense, to fill up a chair
With such a little bloated bubble of air,
Which, when it bursts,
Will be worse than at first.
A nuisance at home and elsewhere.

Given at Kilbanon, on the 4th of June, 1859."

(No. 7, in Mayo Constitution of 14th June, 1859, headed "Lavelle Tactics.")

"On Wednesday last our 'illustrious fellow-countryman' appeared in a new character, and one in which his friends and admirers would scarcely expect to find him—namely, at the head of a crowbar brigade. On that day, accompanied by a gigantic monk, whose height contrasted strangely with the dwarf beside him, together with about twenty men and twelve carts, made an onslaught on a house, the property of the Hon. Miss Plunkett, at Cappaduff, and commenced throwing down the walls, and carting off the stones and timber of the roof to the Monastery. Although warned that he was acting illegally, in removing property to which he had no claim, he continued the work of depredation during the day. In the evening, the Rev. Mr. Townsend having had occasion to pass through the party, on his way to the schoolhouse, where he has his weekly lecture, was jostled and tripped by the fellows, the Abbe aiding and abetting by spitting at the rev. gentleman when he passed; such conduct would disgrace a peasant, but is worthy of the Abbe Lavelle.—Communicated."

The learned counsel, in referring to the libel of the 9th of July, strongly censured the defendant for charging his reverend client with "mocking sacred things;" his holy calling rendered it a shocking accusation. He would be worse than an infidel if he were capable of ascending that holy altar at which he daily worshipped, and enter into that holy presence, and there daily consume that which, in his conscience, he believed to be his God, and yet be a "mocker of sacred things." He was confident in the strength of his case, and although the counsel selected by the plaintiff, belonging exclusively to that circuit, were arrayed against the most distinguished of that or any other bar, assisted by his able and learned friend, Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, still fortified by the strength of that case and the impossibility of the defendant proving the truth of any of the charges contained in these libels, he fearlessly awaited the result. He did not mean to say his client was free from the imputation of having acted with indiscretion, and he could easily anticipate the onslaught which his able and eloquent friend would, by-and-bye, make upon him in regard to it. It may be true that incensed, at the endeavours used by them who stalk abroad, fastening upon the rewards they receive for corrupting, bribing, and turning away from his own true faith those who were entrusted to his care, his client, in the discharge of what he considered his duty as the watch-dog of his flock, may have been indiscreet in the language he had used; but if he had used the powers God had given him in denouncing the efforts of those proselytisers, does that justify the defendant in libelling him? Mr. Whiteside will say, What right have you to come into court and complain of being attacked? You who have libelled Lord Plunket, Miss Plunkett, and the Rev. Mr. Townsend. But how does that justify his client, Mr. Bole? If the letters the plaintiff has written be relied on, we will accept the gage, and justify the accusations therein contained, and show that, for the purposes of proselytism, the power of landlordism, as well as money and promises, were the weapons by which the poor starving inhabitants of that wretched district were attempted to be lured from their own holy faith.

A witness having proved the intendoes in the summons and plaint,

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C. (special), addressed the jury for the defendant, in a speech fraught with sublimity, as well as enlivened by the happiest touches of wit and humour, which frequently produced shouts of laughter. Mr. Blake, in the able speech which he had just delivered, described his client as having spent the early part of his existence in Paris, in the quiet and seclusion of literary meditation; yet he warmed as he progressed in his narrative, and concluded by giving the holy and reverend gentleman the epithet of "watch-dog." In one respect, at least, the plaintiff and defendant were on equal footing; they both appealed to the public press for the publication of their views—that press which had been so often eulogised that it would ill become him to indulge in lauding, but which constituted that great and noble institution which, at the present moment, distinguished our free and happy country from the enslaved nations of Europe. (Suppressed applause.) The malignity of the libel is not the measure of damages, even if malignity there were. The extent of the injury inflicted is the proper measure, and in that respect, libel does not differ from slander. In what respect has the rev. plaintiff been injured by these libels? In none, not a particle of proof has been given of the slightest injury to his character or circumstances occasioned by them, nor could be; he stands at this moment as high in the estimation of the dignitaries of his own church as he ever did. The allusion to the freaks of the rev. plaintiff in Paris, in his early days, are true, and will be proved to the letter; but these were the freaks of youth, the follies of early age, before that time arrived which had been described by Mr. Blake as having been spent in quiet seclusion and literary meditations. The allusion to Patrick's-day, was not meant as an accusation of inebriety; quite the contrary; it only happened to be the day on which some of the events he would relate took place. Mr. Lavelle was always impatient of control, his free and undaunted soul spurned subjection. The professors of colleges, on the contrary, exactingly demand obedience. Mr. Lavelle was one of the professors in the Irish College in Paris. Dr. Nelley, who is now here in court, ready to give evidence, was the president. Mr. Lavelle rose against his authority, took away his president's chair, and, when it was demanded, gave it back to the messenger, stating it was to protect him from the consequences, but not in obedience to the mandate of the president. Then he used to watch the president as he passed beneath his window, and would shower down coal dust on his devoted head, merely to prove that the professor was above stairs, while the superior was below. Then he would shout and whistle in his ears until he nearly made him mad; at last, impatient of further persecution; the authorities directed their porter to shut him out. On his return he found his entrance barred. "Let me in," said the professor. "No, I wo'nt," said the tutor. "But you must," said the professor. "But I sha'nt," said the tutor. Away flew the professor, seized a long ladder, scaled the walls, dropped into the court-yard, flew to his room, bolted the door, and defied the president and all the authorities in his stronghold. Soon, however, those troublesome customers, the police, were called into requisition, and an order having been procured from the Commissary, the learned professor was politely shown across the frontier, expelled from France, and here he is now!

At a quarter to seven o'clock the learned judge adjourned the court till 10 o'clock the following (Saturday) morning, when

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., resumed his address. Several ladies were in the gallery to hear the learned gentleman. It was unnecessary to mention to the court that the property alluded to on which so much disturbance had taken place was purchased in the Incumbered Estates Court by Lord Plunket, under the impression universally entertained by persons purchasing there, that the tenants described in the rental are then only entitled to remain on the land, but Mr. Lavelle was of opinion that other persons had a right to remain who, in fact, and in law, had no right whatever. In '44 a National School had been established, which met with considerable opposition, and an opposition school was established by the Monks. Now, Mr. Lavelle has established a school of his own, so that there is every probability of the rising generation being so well educated as to put us all to shame. Lord Plunket, in the management of his estate, printed and published certain rules for the regulation of the tenants on his property [which the learned counsel read]. Mr. Lavelle, having read these regulations, published his manifesto to the world, in the impartial columns of the *Mayo Telegraph*. In that letter he paints Lord Plunket in colours which could not be considered very flattering, misrepresents the printed regulations, and then preaches a sermon on that misrepresentation as a text. [Here the learned counsel read a letter, published by the plaintiff, Mr. Lavelle, in March 1859, in which he quoted a passage from the Psalms of David, in which is foretold the fate of Judas, and compares the Bishop of Tuam to that traitor, and applying the maledictions there contained to his lordship.] It was not till after the fearful denunciation contained in that long defamatory document that the defendant, Mr. Bole, published his first article, which, compared to the letter of the plaintiff, is mild, moderate, and forbearing in the extreme; and he who has been guilty of this violation of all propriety, if not morality, has the presumption to come into a court of justice and ask for damages in an action of libel. The paragraphs which refer to the breaking down and carrying away the materials of a house on Miss Plunket's property would be proved by an eye-witness who was present at the time. The assault on Mr. Townsend would also be proved. What would be the value of a press which was only to record the calumnies of one man and leave them unanswered? All men tremble at the press from the highest to the lowest. It was once said, that if a box existed in which would be kept the record of the publication of the acts of every tyrant, in that country would be liberty. Will the jury sanction what the rev. plaintiff has written in these violent articles against others, by endorsing the propriety of such conduct by a verdict of damages? When a jury is asked to crush a paper by giving a verdict against the proprietor, they should recollect the blessings it confers—it shields innocence, protects the unfortunate, vindicates the oppressed, and shields the weak. Sometimes it transgresses—and this may be punished; but it should not be harshly dealt with; we are all amenable to its just criticism and condemnation—the judge on the bench, the jury in the box, the church the senate, and all departments. When Father Lavelle made himself a public man, arraigned before that tribunal, Lord Plunket, Miss Plunket, and Mr. Townsend, he subjected himself to the same jurisdiction; and, having done so, he asks you now, in this court of justice, for damages—that is, as much damages as will carry costs. The learned counsel concluded at a quarter to two o'clock, after having spoken for five hours and a half.

Mr. Buchanan proceeded to read the evidence of a Mr. Boulanger, a Frenchman, as to the allegation of the Patrick's-day fete.

Mr. Blake objected, on the ground that the defence alleged that the freak was performed on St. Patrick's day, which was the 17th of March, and the evidence went to show that it was done on the 24th, which would be a surprise on the plaintiff.

Serjeant Fitzgibbon applied to amend the defence, as the issue was whether the defence was true in substance and in fact, and the date was immaterial.

His lordship refused to amend, and rejected the evidence as being inadequate, it being inapplicable to Patrick's-day, which his lordship considered matter of substance, and also because there was no issue as to Patrick's-day.

Dr. Miley was next produced by the plaintiff to speak to the occurrence on the day before the 25th of March which was alleged to be the day before Patrick's-day as celebrated in Paris; but his evidence was objected to, on the same principle as applied to the depositions.

Mr. Christian, on behalf of the plaintiff, proved the violence of Mr. Lavelle's conduct on the occasion of the trial of the 31st May, 1859.

The case was still at hearing when this despatch left.

(Before Judge Christian.)

This was an action of covenant, directed by Master Murphy, to recover the sum of £300 as damages for the non-performance of certain covenants to lay down lands contained in a lease of the estate of Springfield, in this county, made in the year 1857, under the Court of Chancery.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with one farthing damages.

Messrs. Bourke, Q.C., Dillon, and Morris, were for the plaintiff; and Mr. Murtagh for the defendant.

(Before Judge Christian and a Special Jury.)

Naghten v. the Midland Great Western Company.

This was an ejectment to recover certain lands crossed by the railway in Roscommon, the plaintiff alleging his father had no title to sell to the company.

The matter rested on the provisions of the acts of Parliament.

The jury found for the defendants, with liberty to move the court to enter a verdict for the plaintiff.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Messrs. Robinson, Q.C., Blake and Morris.

For the defendant—Messrs. West, Q.C.; Kelly, Q.C.; and Coulter, Q.C.

Taafe v. Irwin.

This was an action to recover £3,172, rent of the house and lands of Bushwood, in the county of Roscommon.

The defence was that the proper value was £1,238 6s. 8d., and which defendant alleged was paid by the interest of £4,000 lent to the plaintiff.

The jury found for the defendant.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Messrs. Blake, Q.C.; Kelly, Q.C., and Morris.

For the defendant—Messrs. Bourke, Q.C.; West, Q.C., and Beytagh.

CORK—Saturday, July 28.

(From our Reporter.)

Maxey v. Welply.

This case (reported on Saturday) was terminated by a verdict for the defendant.

Evanson v. Godson.

This was an action for false representation. It was alleged that the defendant had represented to the plaintiff, that he could give a lease in possession, for 200 years, of a house in the town of Bantry, and this the defendant agreed to take at £70 a-year rent. A portion of the bargain was the purchase, by the plaintiff, of the furniture in the house, for £260, and for this he gave £100 in cash, and a bill for £160, which the defendant instantly discounted. It turned out that the defendant had not the title stated, and the main question in the case now was whether he had reason to believe, and did he in fact believe his representations true. The jury found the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, £260.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Clarke, Q.C.; Sullivan, Q.C.; and O'Brien.

Counsel for the defendant—Sir C. O'Loghlen, Q.C.; Mr. Exham, and Mr. John O'Hagan.

Driscoll v. M'Mullen.

Mr. Jellett opened the pleadings, and Mr. Clarke, Q.C., (with whom was Mr. Sullivan, Q.C.), stated the case. It was an action under Lord Campbell's Act. The plaintiff stated that the defendant was possessed of a quarry, and that he worked it so unskilfully, that a portion of it fell and caused the death of Timothy Driscoll, whose widow and administratrix the plaintiff was. Damages were laid at £300. The defence was a denial of the negligence alleged, and that the defendant had contributed, by his own conduct, to the accident, by which his death was caused. At the close of the plaintiff's evidence, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q.C. (with whom were Messrs. Barry, Q.C., and O'Brien), stated the defendant's case.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayes.)

In the traverse of the award of Mr. Fishbourne for injuries done by the Cork and Youghal Railway Company to certain house property of Mr. G. Wood, the jury awarded two sums of £300 and £262, including the amount given by the original award.

Messrs Chatterton, Q.C., and M'Carthy, appeared for Mr. Wood; Messrs. Coppinger, Q.C., and O'Sullivan Q.C., for the Company.

Vaughan v. Cork and Youghal Railway Company.

The plaintiff was the mother of a labourer, who had been killed by the falling of a wall, on the works of the Company, now being carried on along the Glanmire road approaching the city. The defence imputed contributory negligence to the deceased. The action was brought under Lord Campbell's Act, the plaintiff alleging that she was mainly dependant for support on the deceased, who was a single man, and earned good wages. The case had not concluded when our despatch was made up.

Messrs. Clarke, Q.C., Jellett and O'Reordan, are counsel for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Coppinger, Q.C., Sullivan, Q.C., and Leslie, for the defendant.

KILKENNY—Saturday, July 28.

COUNTY COURT.

(From our own Reporter.)

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.

Richard Griffith was indicted for a grievous assault upon Pierce Leahy.

The prosecutor stated that he was going home to Ballysallagh from the fair of Kilkenny, on the night of the 28th of March last, and had taken as much drink as he could get during the day, when he was overtaken by the prisoner, who beat him with a stick, and, on putting up his arm to ward off a blow, he was struck, and the blow broke his arm.

On cross-examination, Leahy admitted that he was drunk that night.

Doctor Anderson proved the injuries, and stated that any of them might have been caused by a fall.

The jury acquitted the prisoner.

Counsel for the Crown—Messrs. Wall, Q.C., and Curtis. Counsel for the prisoner—Mr. Lover.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Thomas Power was indicted for the manslaughter of Richard Rothe, at Ballyhale.

The prisoner was tried at last assizes, but the jury could not agree.

It appeared that the prisoner was the son-in-law of the deceased, who kept a public-house in Ballyhale, and on the night in question both the prisoner and deceased had taken a great deal of liquor. The deceased went to bed about 9 in the evening, and the prisoner shortly afterwards was heard by the daughter of the deceased coming into the room where she and her father were. She then saw the prisoner go over to the bed where the deceased was lying, and then a struggle took place between the prisoner and the deceased. The prisoner gave the deceased a push; he (deceased) then fell on to a short distance from the bedside. The deceased never spoke afterwards, and died almost immediately.

Dr. Bradley was examined, and stated that the deceased had been under his care on two occasions, and had consulted him a few days previous to his death, for softening of the brain. Death might have been caused by the fall, or accelerated by the struggle, neither of which would have been attended with fatal consequences to a person in perfect health.

The Lord Chief Baron committed Rosie Rothe, the daughter of deceased, to jail for a week, for persisting in dropping her voice at the end of each sentence of her evidence, after being warned repeatedly by his lordship to desist.

The jury found a verdict of guilty.

Counsel for the Crown—Messrs. Rollestone, Q.C., Wall, Q.C., and Curtis.

Counsel for the prisoner—Messrs. Harris, Q.C., and Edward Johnstone.

Clay v. Fox.

This was an action for £275 for a bill of costs.

The case is still at hearing.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C., and Purcell.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Walsh, Q.C., and Coates.

IMPORTANT TO BARONY CESS-COLLECTORS.

His Lordship stated that, understanding that the barony cess-collectors had not returned the names of many gentlemen who should have been returned to serve as jurors, had determined on the rising of the court to hear what reasons the collectors could give for not having returned those names. If it appeared that through inadvertence, or any other improper cause, such names had been omitted, his lordship determined to [illegible] the [illegible] for the poundage [illegible] the collectors.

CITY COURT.

Edmond Dowell v. Peter M'Evoy Gardian.

This was an action for [illegible] of brewery premises in the county Monaghan, in the occupation of the defendant from the year 1838 to 1856.

This case is still at hearing.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C., and H. Devitt.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Walsh, Q.C., and Hampsill, Q.C.

Their lordships have determined on adjourning the commission for the North Riding of Tipperary at Nenagh, on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock.

The grand jury of the city of Kilkenny have agreed, with the county grand jury, to issue a portion of the county jail.

A Fashionable Escort.—The *Chronique de* [illegible] says:—"Count de Chambord and the Duchess of Parma have arrived at Lucerne, and alighted at the Schweitzer Hof. The day after their coming they went on an excursion in a steamer on the Lake of the Four Cantons, accompanied by several French persons." If the Count will postpone the party for a few days he may possibly have the pleasure of King Bomba's company.

BIRTHS.

Danner—July 26, at No. 2, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. [illegible] of a daughter.

Nicholson—July 25, at 9, Lower Woodland-terrace, Charlton, the wife of E. Fred. Nicholson, Esq., R.N., of a son.

Stevens—At Kherson, in Russia, of her fourth son, Aileen C. Stevens, wife of George F. Stevens, Esq., H.B.M. Consul-General, and daughter of Captain Brenan, of Passage East, Waterford.

Stewart—July 24, at Arthalreen Glebe, county of Donegal, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Stewart, of a daughter.

Watts—July 24, at Clapham, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Montague Watts, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Forbes and Forrest—May 31, at Deyrah, by the Rev. M. Burge, Lieut. John Grasbigw Forbes, Bengal Engineers, only son of the late Major-Gen. W. N. Forbes, of the same corps, and Mint Master, Calcutta, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Forrest, V.C., of the Bengal Army.

Lane and Lambert—July 26, at Chilbolton, Hants, by his uncle, the Rev. W. A. Fitzhmyth, M.A., [illegible], and Prebendary of Chichester, assisted by the father of the bride, Henry Chas. Lane, Esq., of Middleton, Sussex, late of the 2nd Life Guards, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the Rev. Anthony L. Lambert, M.A., Rector of Chilbolton.

Rawlins and Hooper—July 26, at Trinity Church, Paddington, by the Rev. F. J. Hooper, M.A., the Rev. F. J. Rawlins, M.A., to Jane Harriet, daughter of Edward T. Hooper, Esq., R.N.

DEATHS.

Campbell—July 25, at Salthill, near Windsor, Lieutenant James Murdoch Campbell, of H.M.'s Madras Engineers, in his 26th year, eldest surviving son of James Campbell, Esq., late of Glasgow.

Gairdner—July 21, at 45, Northumberland-street, Edinburgh, [illegible] Tennant, wife of Dr. Gairdner, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh.

Wilson—July 25, at Shrewsbury, Harriet, relict of the late Charles Townsend Wilson, Esq., formerly Captain 18th Light Dragoons, aged 72.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Poolbeg, Dublin, July 29. Arrived—[illegible], Valencia and Dublin; Edward, Quebec, timber; [illegible], Chepstow, bark; Dan and Mary, ardiff, iron; Columbine, Wexford, [illegible]; Calypso (s), Bristol, goods; Hibernia (s), Holyhead, goods; Eagle (s), Liverpool, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Mariner, Gloucester, iron—[illegible] soldiers.

Sailed—Jules, Charente; Ceres (s), London, goods; Hibernia (s), Holyhead, goods; Eagle (s), Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR, JULY 29
9-28 Morning. 9-48 Evening.

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